

The Front Page

Mr. Willson Woodside's "Hitler War" is absent from this issue and will be from the next while he enjoys a well-earned vacation.

LACK of co-ordination between the activities of different branches of the government is unquestionably the most serious weakness of Canada's war effort, and the idea that it is effectively safeguarded against by the existence of various interdepartmental committees of overworked civil servants is wholly illusory. It is a very grievous lack of co-ordination which allows Mr. Little to demand an immense increase in the supply of female labor at a moment when Mr. Ilsley is imposing taxes which make it wholly unremunerative for most married women, and even many unmarried women, to work at any "gainful employment" whatever if they have any kind of useful domestic work to do at home.

The income-tax authorities are accustomed to dealing with what was formerly the only class of citizens affected by the income tax, namely the capital-owning or fairly high-salaried people. To be subject to the income tax was more or less synonymous with having a maidservant; and if the women of this class accepted any gainful employment the result was a net addition to the family income. The income-tax authorities seem to think that this is the case with the new class of lower-salaried and wage-earning people whom they have now brought within their net; but it is not. For the women in these households to go out into gainful employment means either an important addition to their household costs or an important deterioration in their household comforts. Yet at the moment when Mr. Little is demanding more women in industry, Mr. Ilsley is reducing the net earnings of married women in industry to a point distressingly near to zero.

The whole problem of the income tax on married women needs to be reviewed in the light of actual circumstances, and any employer can by now tell Mr. Ilsley what those circumstances are. It needs to be recognized that the household is entitled to, and needs, the labor of the married woman up to a certain cash value per annum, and that if she goes outside of the household and sells that labor elsewhere for a wage, as she is urged to do by Mr. Little, and is indeed obligated to do by the needs of the country, the household is entitled to some compensation. When the wife works out, much of the work which she formerly did in the home will not be done at all or will be done outside or by a paid worker in the home, in both cases at a cash price. There will be more wash sent to the laundry, more meals eaten in restaurants, more employment of household workers by the day or half-day. The income tax should allow for this up to a fixed sum, perhaps in the neighborhood of ten dollars a week.

Hong Kong Secrecy

WE ARE not disposed to censure the Government for its attitude on the secrecy of the Hong Kong evidence. Opponents of the Government—and since it is a party Government it naturally has opponents—profess to believe that there cannot possibly have been anything in that evidence which it would do the enemy any good to know. This, as we have already noted, appears to us to be highly improbable, considering that the subject-matter of the inquiry must have ranged over the whole field of Canadian military preparation, transport facilities, training operations, equipment and so forth. It is true that with the lapse of time the information becomes less valuable to the enemy, and it is apparently on this factor that Col. Drew bases his confident assertion that it could all be revealed now without the slightest damage; but he does not have to take the responsibility for revealing it, and the Government does.

Nor does the matter appear to us to be of major importance. The whole of the evidence



Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., LL.D., famous Canadian wit and orator, has left for England where he will serve as adviser to Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Photo by Kayser, Ottawa.

was available to the Commissioner and was weighed in his Report; and with all respect to Col. Drew we do not feel disposed to accept his view, which is in effect that the Commissioner must have been either senile or excessively partisan, and we doubt whether any large part of the electorate accepts it either. Meanwhile it is important to bear in mind that the fate of the Hong Kong expedition has no more to do with the matters at issue in the inquiry than with the weather on the day the expedition sailed. Hong Kong would have fallen just the same if the Canadian troops had been the most perfectly trained and equipped in the world; and the irresponsible sob-sisters of journalism who write as if somebody in Ottawa were responsible for the ill-

nesses and deaths among the Canadian prisoners now in the hands of the Japanese are doing no good to Canadian morale or Canadian common sense.

Fighting Psychology

THERE are two distinct problems of fighting psychology involved in the extremely interesting letter of our London correspondent, P.O.D., in this issue. One is the problem of the sporting instinct; the other is the problem of the lack of hatred in the Anglo-Saxon soldier. The prime business of the soldier is to kill the enemy; the only limitation on this prime business is that when it is possible to

Torpedoes In the Air

See "Science Front" by Dyson Carter, page 14

put him *hors de combat* without killing him, as by taking him prisoner, humanity dictates the latter method, but even here you must be very sure that he really is going to be *hors de combat* for keeps. Now the British soldier is handicapped in going about this prime business by two instincts, the instinct to keep within the limits of what seems to be "correct," and the instinct to think of the enemy in front of him as a human being like himself. Both are obviously admirable instincts anywhere except in war. In war they unquestionably work against the full efficiency of those who are affected by them, and they have to be eradicated or at least diminished with great care.

It may seem to non-combatant outsiders extremely curious that men who have got rid of all reluctance to disembowel an enemy with a bayonet should still retain a pronounced reluctance to drive a lady's hatpin into his brain through the eye-socket; but the fact remains that they do, and that the same reluctance extends to many other useful and efficient methods of dealing with a foe, especially a surprised foe. P. O'D. describes (and we fear approves) the "painful embarrassment" of a group of Sussex Home Guards on being told to deal with invaders with hatpins, razors, and lengths of twine for throttling purposes. But, creditable as this embarrassment is, it must be got rid of, for in the kind of fighting with which the Home Guard would have to deal if they have to deal with anything, these are exactly the weapons and methods which will be most useful. Or again: an enemy who is down may get up again if he is not either shot through the head or violently kicked in the face; it is just as legitimate to kick him in the face as to shoot him through the head, and if there is any reason for not making a loud noise it is much preferable. But the sporting instinct cries out against it, and must be held in check.

The matter of hating the enemy is another thing entirely. The Poles, who for very adequate reasons have a hatred of the enemy which few other fighters on our side can approach, are fighters of exceptional audacity and ruthlessness for that very reason. There are ample reasons why every man, woman and child in the United Nations should hate the regime which sent the whole population of Germany and Italy upon a career of unexampled cruelty, rapine and slaughter; and we should not be too squeamish about stimulating hatred of that regime and of every uniform which represents it.

The Third Rabbit

AT THE very moment when we went to press last week Mr. King was busily engaged in the House of Commons in pulling the third and largest rabbit out of the 1940 hat of No Conscription. The first rabbit was No Conscription Without a Plebiscite. The second rabbit was No Conscription even after a Plebiscite Without a Vote of Parliament. The third rabbit was No Conscription even after a Plebiscite and a Vote of Parliament Without a Vote of Confidence. Some people say that there are no more rabbits in the hat, but we suspect that they are reckoning without Mr. King's skill as a prestidigitateur. We shall not be in the least surprised if Mr. King obtains Quebec support for his vote of confidence by promising that there shall be no conscription in any individual case without the consent of the conscript. Elsewhere in this issue our Ottawa correspondent suggests that the conscriptionist members of Mr. King's Cabinet are getting somewhat fed up with rabbits, which sounds entirely possible.

The vote of confidence business is of course entirely meaningless except that it ties Mr. King's hands with another "pledge" which will

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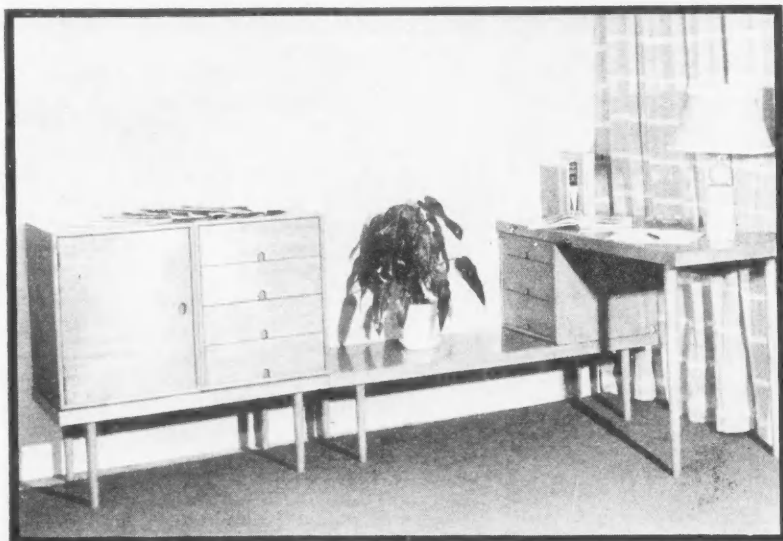
After you finish reading SATURDAY NIGHT why not mail to a member of the fighting services in Canada or Overseas. Just paste address label over your own—affix 2c stamp up to 44 pages, 3c for a larger issue — and mail. It will be appreciated — immensely.



A dining table that can be extended by "leaves"—in reality, two console tables; favorite device in the Eighteenth Century.



One of the three-legged consoles in its "between-meals" position.



These various cabinet units can be set on low benches to permit a wide variety of arrangements for available wall space.



Excellent equipment for small apartments is this upholstered bench and its cabinet-on-cabinet for storing china and linens.



With its removable tray scaled and divided to hold masculine items, this dresser, too, would be practical in limited space.

Furniture That Has Versatility

BY COLLIER STEVENSON

"ORGANIC DESIGNS"—that is the rather meaningless name bestowed on the interesting and unusual furniture portrayed here. Now, if only it were "functional designs" or "flexible designs" the name might offer some solid backing to the really revolutionary thinking that gave birth to this furniture, which created a veritable sensation when first exhibited at The Museum of Modern Art in New York, and subsequently in museums and retail stores throughout the United States.

The furniture has special significance from the fact that it represents prize-winning designs in an inter-American competition in which Latin-American craftsmen—our "good neighbors"—won high honors; many of the prizes, in fact.

Actually, though revolutionary thinking may have predicated them, the designs themselves are not revolutionary; instead, they are starkly simple, essentially functional and widely adaptable. Certain units, for instance, can be used alternately as "chest on chest," as desk, as china cabinet or chiffonier. Again, the basic unit of a completely feminine dressing-table may become an integral member of a sturdily masculine dresser. For, above all else, this new furniture is versatile, eminently usable under varying conditions.

And what a boon versatility in furniture is in this day of often sudden moves from one temporary wartime home to another, perhaps from generously-spaced quarters to those of very restricted size! Definitely, too, furniture such as that pictured here is just as responsive to changing family demands as it is to altered areas and available wall-spaces. It is, then, an apt answer to the demands of tomorrow, as well as of today.



Still practical but also quite feminine is this dressing-table.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Ontario Schools Read Bible, Pray

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ARE not both the title, "Religion, at long last, gets into education", appearing over Mr. F. D. L. Smith's article in your last issue and some of the statements made in the article itself somewhat misleading?

Mr. Smith writes that our "public schools are religiously neutral, and hence tend to be atheistic in their influence". According to the 1940 report of the Ontario Minister of Education, there were 6,309 public schools in the province. Of these, 6,205, or 98.3%, were opened with prayer daily and in 5,969 of them, or 94.6%, the Scriptures were read daily. How then can it be said that now, as the result of some resolutions passed at a recent convention of the Ontario School Trustees and Ratepayers' Association, "religion, at long last, gets into education"? How can such schools be fairly described as "religiously neutral"? Denominationally neutral, yes, and quite properly so. But "religiously neutral"? Surely not.

Mr. Smith lays great stress on the "wholesale corruption of young Germany in the schools" by Hitler. But surely the only alternative to the proposals advocated by Mr. Smith is not the adoption by us of Hitler's methods. Has not the brutalization of German youth been due, not simply to a lack of religious instruction in school, but rather to a systematic and compulsory substitution thereof of the degenerate teachings of Nazism? Surely Mr. Smith does not fear a similar substitution in this country.

Mr. Smith writes that the Germans have set us an "example of the vicious results obtainable from a sustained program of deliberate popular degradation". He continues: "It is surely up to Canada to outwit the Hun with such a system of enlightened, freedom-inspiring education as will make this Dominion, like England, a source of sweetness and light to the rest of the world". But was it religious instruction in its schools that made England a "source of sweetness and light"? Have not the regulations governing "religion in the schools" in England during the past fifty years been much the same as ours? Perhaps one of your readers can give us some authoritative information on this point.

Ottawa, Ont.

H. F. BEAVEN.

Is Canada a Nation?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PLEASE allow me space to comment on Mr. Horace Brown's recent article "Is Canada Really a Nation?"

For this is a question I have been trying to answer—in my own mind, at least—for quite some time.

Mr. Brown, it seems to me, answers it correctly and concisely by saying "My own feeling is that Canada is not a nation, because it has no national consciousness." Proof of this would be found in the score of the average "resident" of our "Dominion" in answering the following test (Please note, first, my scrupulous avoidance of the terms "Canadian" and "nation").

(1) Would you rather be called "English" or "Scotch" or "French" etc., than be called simply a "Canadian"?

(2) Do you brag frequently of your race or ancestry?

(3) Are you apt to belittle Canada, her achievements, statesmen, etc.? Do you continually hold up the example of other nations or peoples to the disparagement of Canada and her people?

(4) Do you habitually and excessively criticize our friendly American neighbors? In other words, have you the "European" complex of being unfriendly to neighboring nations?

(5) Are you contemptuous of your fellow-residents because their race, religion, etc., happen to differ from yours?

(6) Do you place your own interests before those of your country?

(7) Do you oppose any move to promote a distinctive and true Canadianism? For example, the adoption of a distinctively Canadian flag?

Obviously, the vast majority of our residents are "yes men" so far as answering the above questions is concerned, which supports my contention that Canada has no national consciousness—or, at least, very little.

Have I jumped at conclusions too quickly? I don't think Mr. Brown would say so.

Now let's turn from Mr. Brown to Mr. Smith, or rather to Mr. F. D. L. Smith. Here is an excerpt from his article "Religion, at Long Last, Gets into Education" in the same issue:

"It is surely up to Canada to outmatch the Huns with such a system of enlightened, freedom-inspiring education as will make this Dominion, like England, a source of sweetness and light to the rest of the world."

I really do not know who you are, Mr. Smith, or where you came from; but you are not going to "get away" with this slur—implied or expressed—on my native Canada. Perhaps I have a chip on my shoulder; perhaps I should realize how much we can learn from other lands; but I insist, in defence of my own country, that Canada is a "source of sweetness and light" too.

Come now, Mr. Smith, haven't we had our share of freedom in this glorious land of ours? Do we need to outmatch the Huns in this respect? I was always under the impression that our educational system had already outmatched that of the Huns, particularly in its objectives of freedom and democracy.

I note that you use the term "Dominion" rather than "Nation," possibly from a motive different from mine, and that you confine your references largely to "eminent British authorities." All of which may be "purely coincidental."

In any case, you appear to be following an old Canadian custom of "always belittling."

And to return to you, Mr. Editor, may I reiterate that, so far as "true Canadians" are concerned, "there ain't no sich animal."

Windsor, Ont. JOHN F. WALLBRIDGE.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

prevent him from putting conscription into effect even when he considers it to be "necessary" until after he has summoned Parliament (if not at the moment sitting) and explained why he considers it necessary and obtained his vote of confidence. It enables the French members to go home and tell their constituents that conscription is not really enacted yet, because it cannot be put into effect without another vote of the House of Commons. This will not however be a vote on conscription; it will be a vote on whether the present Government shall remain in office; and the only alternative before the French members will be either to press the button which opens the door to full conscription or else to throw the Government out and see it replaced by one which will introduce conscription without even bothering about button-pushing.

What the French members wanted—a most illogical demand in our opinion—was the right to vote again (having already voted on whether there shall be conscription if the Government thinks it necessary) on the question whether the Government is right in thinking it necessary. What the English-speaking Liberals wanted was that having committed the matter to the Government, at its own request and in accord with the verdict of its own plebiscite, the House of Commons should not have

THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT

THE message for this fateful hour
Comes to us from the living Word:
"Not by thy might nor by thy power,
But by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

'Tis not enough that with our lips
We honor Right and Liberty;
Not guns and tanks and planes and ships
Shall win the final victory.

We wrestle not 'gainst flesh and blood,
Nor 'gainst the force of steel and fire;
But 'gainst infernal foes of Good
That to the thrones of earth aspire.

Not all the Good is on our side,
And we must conquer foes within:
Injustice, Selfishness and Pride,
Our open and our secret sin.

Full-armored for this fateful hour,
"Take up the Spirit's conquering Sword!"
"Not by thy might nor by thy power,
But by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

J. LEWIS MILLIGAN.

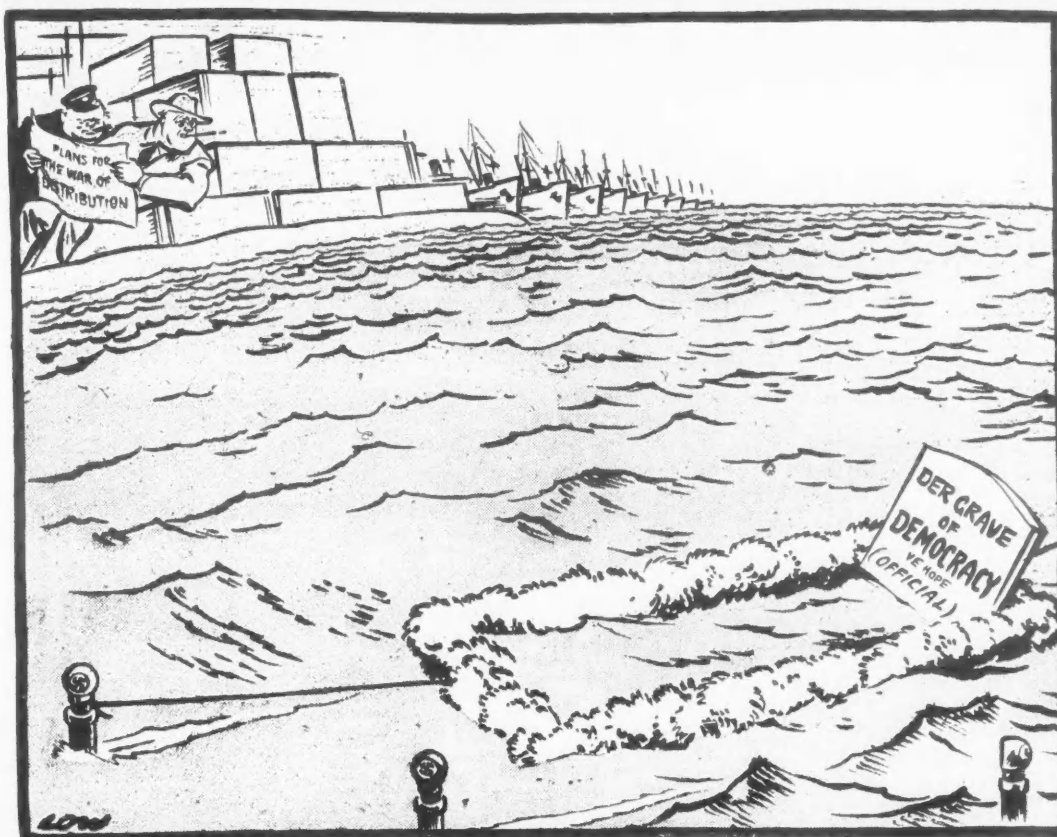
to be bothered with it any further, and that the Government should really govern. The compromise enabled some dozen French members, largely from outside of the province of Quebec, to vote for the motion and thus to defer the evil day when they will either have to break with the Government or admit to their constituents that they have been doing something which must result in compulsory service overseas; so far they can still claim that they have not done anything final in the matter.

Ground for Concern

SINCE this journal is one of the few periodicals in Canada which have consistently exposed the unduly wide powers exercised by the Government under the Defence of Canada Regulations, we think that we have some right to remind our more widely circulated contemporaries of the daily press that their present outcries against the prosecution of Col. Drew might have been unnecessary had they shown some signs of disapproval of the same powers when they were being exercised merely against persons of foreign origin and low economic and social status.

The Vancouver Daily Province, which evidently feels somewhat sensitive about this situation, not on its own account alone but on account of the daily press of Canada in general, endeavors to distinguish between the Drew case, about which there has been an outcry, and the scores of other cases about which there has not, by alleging a series of points of difference other than the fact that Col. Drew is Col. Drew.

The first is that he was one of the counsel in the Hong Kong inquiry and was prosecuted



"SEZ YOU!"

at the moment when the Report became a matter of public interest. The second is that the whole case is "plainly in sight," the charge having reference only to a published statement of which the press and public have full knowledge. The third is that the Drew case "involved a violation of the liberties of Parliament itself."

With the first and third of these points we do not propose to deal, except to say that they amount to a claim of special privilege in the case of a man who, while not a member of Parliament, has been functioning as the legal representative of the parliamentary Opposition in a case of great public interest. But the second point raises the whole question of the responsibility of the press for maintaining the liberties of the common citizen. It is perfectly true, as the Daily Province argues, that the task of defending these liberties is made much more difficult when the press, and even the legal defenders of the accused, are unable to obtain information covering all the reasons why the accused is brought into court or committed to an internment camp. It is difficult to maintain that the Government should not have proceeded against John Smith when you do not know all the reasons which led the Government to conclude that it should. But a press which is really concerned about liberty would, we think, have done as SATURDAY NIGHT has consistently done—have urged upon Parliament and the Government that these concealed reasons should be rigidly limited to matters whose revelation would gravely hamper the carrying on of the war; that the Minister of Justice, as the functionary who in the last resort is responsible for the action which the Government takes upon these concealed reasons, should be held to the fullest possible measure of accountability to Parliament for such action; and that the machinery through which he acts (chiefly the advisory tribunals which in these cases replace the ordinary courts) should be as efficient, and as friendly to liberty, as possible. We cannot recall that the Daily Province, any more than the great majority of its contemporaries all over Canada, has been particularly concerned about these matters during the last two and a half years, and we are glad that the Drew case has at last given them some ground for concern.

The St. Laurent Speech

ONE of the difficulties which face the French-Canadian member of Parliament who has to defend himself before his constituents for voting to make overseas conscription possible is that of distinguishing between the general considerations which make the average French-Canadian elector hostile to that measure, and the special considerations which have induced the member to support it. The member naturally desires to go along with his constituents as far as he possibly can, and in making that concession he sometimes appears to be stating as his own a view which he knows to be held by many of his constituents but which in some other part of his speech he

has endeavored to rule out of his own program by some principle of exception.

This appears to have been the case with the speech of the Minister of Justice, to which we have already devoted two articles of somewhat critical discussion. In the course of his endeavor to define the extent of the duty of a Canadian citizen "to bear arms and fight and die," Mr. St. Laurent uttered, immediately after the declaration that the Canadian citizen owes no such duty except for the salvation of Canada, the following words: "Of course the salvation of his own country and its interests may, as they do in this instance, involve full participation in all the joint ventures of his and the other nations banded together in the common task of overcoming the common foe. But beyond that there is no obligation." And then followed the much-quoted words about fighting and dying for the salvation of the United Nations being no part of the duty of citizenship.

We could earnestly wish that instead of the words "full participation in all the joint ventures of his and the other nations" Mr. St. Laurent had stated explicitly that in his opinion it is the duty of the Canadian citizen "to bear arms and fight and die" in those joint ventures. We are inclined to believe that that was what was in his mind; for he had just said that it is the duty of the citizen to do these things for the salvation of his own country, and he then immediately went on to say that the salvation of his own country *does in this instance* involve full participation etc. But the phrase itself is obscure, and in the light of the immediately following repudiation of any obligation to fight for the salvation of the United Nations it seems a trifle inadequate. And it is this precise point, of the duty of the Canadian citizen "to fight and die" in the joint ventures of the United Nations, which is the one thing that Mr. St. Laurent should be doing his very best to make clear to his fellow-citizens of French origin.

There is another point in Mr. St. Laurent's speech for which we have nothing but approval. It is his suggestion that Canadian unity would be greatly improved if all Canadians would realize "that Canada is in this war on its own" and "that the rightful leader of and spokesman for Canada in the councils of the United Nations is the head of our own state, the Prime Minister of Canada." The intense admiration felt by Canadians for Mr. Churchill does not in any way alter the fact that he is not and cannot be "the rightful leader of and spokesman for Canada." The equal admiration felt for Mr. Roosevelt does not alter the fact that he is the leader of and spokesman for a nation which maintained neutrality for more than two years after Canada had entered the war. There is perhaps no more convincing proof of the incompleteness of Canada's development towards nationhood than the failure of a great number of Canadians to recognize the importance of the office of Prime Minister of Canada—a recognition which has nothing to do with the political feelings which may be entertained about its incumbent.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

THE London intimates of P. G. Wodehouse used to have a nickname for him which seemed rather cruel when he was writing gaily about that priceless ass Bertie Wooster. Now that he's a prisoner of the Nazis and loses no opportunity of fawning on his jailers, we believe it was a sound nickname. They called him "Piggy."

ZOOLOGICAL LYRICS

The Camel

The Camel's lot is surely worst:
He's just a quadrupedal thirst;
And should his conformation vary
He's still a thirsty dromedary.

The Louse

Although a most improper beast
The louse is better—by at least
Twice—
Than lice.

The Unicorn

Alas that he was never born,
The regal, rampant unicorn.
He ith
A myth.

STUART HEMSLEY.

A Frenchman has succeeded in running a car with hair tonic. He'd better be careful. What if the carburetor should grow a moustache?

PISCATORIAL VILLONESE

Trollers and anglers, men of might,
Princes of rod and line and barb,
Ruddy of hue and oft bedight
In khaki or in curious garb;
God pardon you the wondrous tales
Of maskinonge the size of whales!
Haunters of river and stream and mere,
Braggarts and liars all, I fear,
Jugglers of yardsticks, tapes and scales,—
But where are the fish of yesteryear???

A. T. W.

Advertisement in The Saturday Review of Literature: "Female, uncultured, unpleasing, dumb, indifferent to fine and industrial art, simple gracious living and out-of-doors, seeks inspiration from morons of similar disinterest." "The lady doth protest too much, methinks!" as Shakespeare would say. There ain't no such girls.

CALAMITY

Althaea's brow is drawn and pale,
Althaea's pose is weary.
Unfortunate her life, and stale,
Her deep blue eyes are teary.
She speaks, but not in compliment,
To me, whom she espoused,
The handy man who pays the rent,
For truly she's aroused.

'Twas I who put the clothes-line up,
Too brief, the wire provided.
I took a rope that leashed the pup
To bridge the gap, and tied it.
But oh, this morn, the wash was fair,
My lady, happy-hearted,
Blankets and quilts were tossing there,
When, whoosh! The rope had parted!

Althaea's brow is drawn and pale,
Althaea's pose is weary.
Ah, who could dream that rope would fail
And make us both uncheery?
Good husbands, keep this thought in mind,
Wives have a right to rate us
If rope we use, of any kind,
To bridge a wire hiatus.

Brother Foster, cogitating in The Truro Daily News, has stepped into hot water with his eyes open. "The dog," he writes, "is the only animal except the male human being that pays a poll-tax. All other animals, if taxed at all, are taxed on assessed value. Very few dogs could be assessed at over fifty cents each; the tax should be less than five cents a year."

Advance Bases for Invasion and Naval Warfare,



The Aircraft Carrier: an airfield afloat.



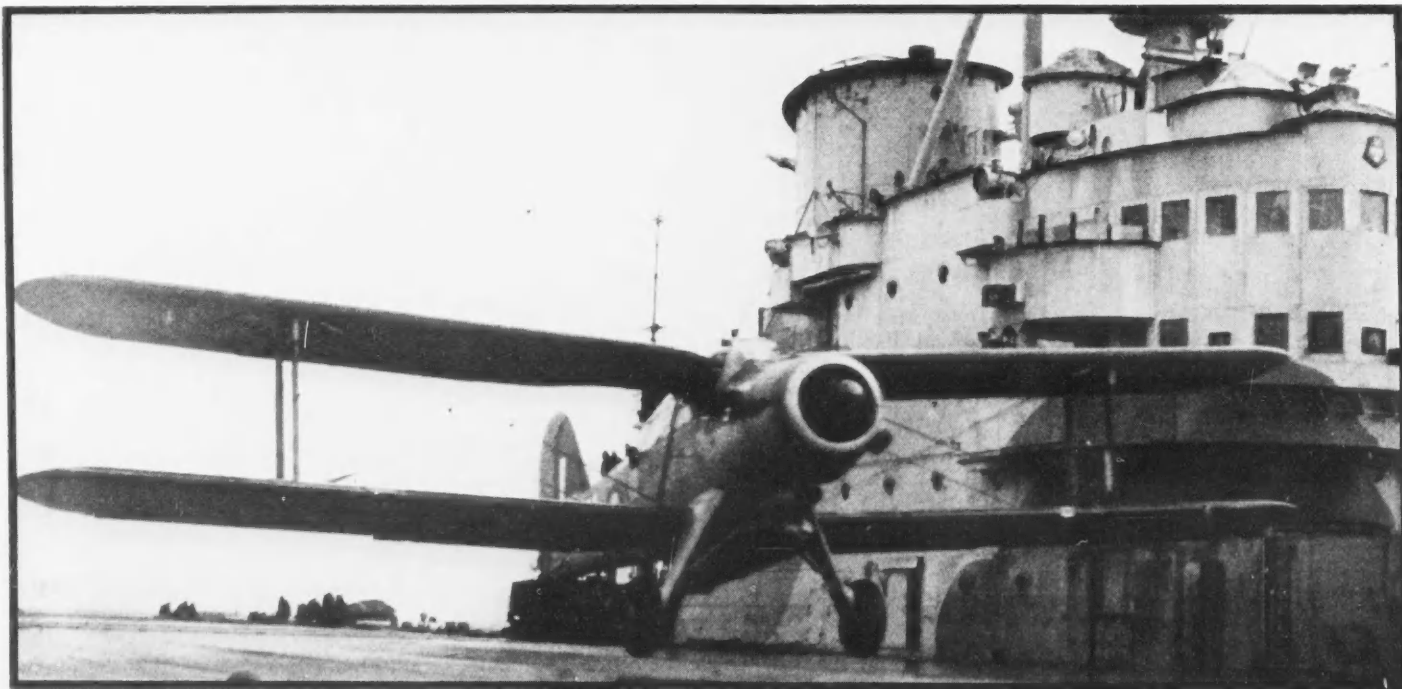
Aboard HMS "Illustrious": a fighter is hauled into position.



Officer flashes landing directions to approaching aircraft.



A "Swordfish" of the Fleet Air Arm banks, preparatory to making a landing on the deck of its mother-ship.



A torpedo carrying "Albacore" taking off from the flight deck of a British aircraft carrier in manoeuvres.

By C. G. Grey

TODAY H. M. Aircraft carrier *Illustrious*, and the ships which are following in her class, are warships of the utmost importance, for this war, especially the recent operations in the Pacific has proved the very great tactical importance in modern naval warfare of the aircraft-carrier. And incidentally, although an aircraft-carrier is "H.M.S." the carrier people like to be addressed "H.M.A.C."

The aircraft-carrier of today is a curious craft. It has a long flat upper deck, known as the flying deck, which curls downward at each end. What would normally be the bridge and the funnel and the signalling masts and so forth are all built over one side. That leaves practically the whole deck free for taking off and landing on by airplanes, for the aircraft which are carried in the carriers have ordinary landing wheels like landplanes.

At each end of the flying deck is a lift, on which the airplanes which have landed are taken down to the deck below into what, a relic of the early flying days, are called the hangars.

Because of the necessarily limited size of the lifts, all airplanes in carriers have to be built so that the wings fold, and designing wings which will fold and will stand up to the heavy load at high speeds of big torpedo-carriers is fine engineering.

The procedure of launching an attack from a carrier is roughly as follows:—

The airplanes which are to attack are brought up by the lifts from the hangars ready bombed and armed. Their wings are spread, and they are assembled at the aft end of the flying deck. Right in the middle of the forward end of the flying deck is a small hole from which a plume of steam is ejected, which indicates whether the ship is being held true into the wind.

A BIG airplane carrying a full-size torpedo needs a lot of air to lift it. The speed of the carrier therefore is pushed up so that, added to the speed of the wind against the ship, the airplane running along the deck will not have to raise a very high speed of its own before it is air-borne.

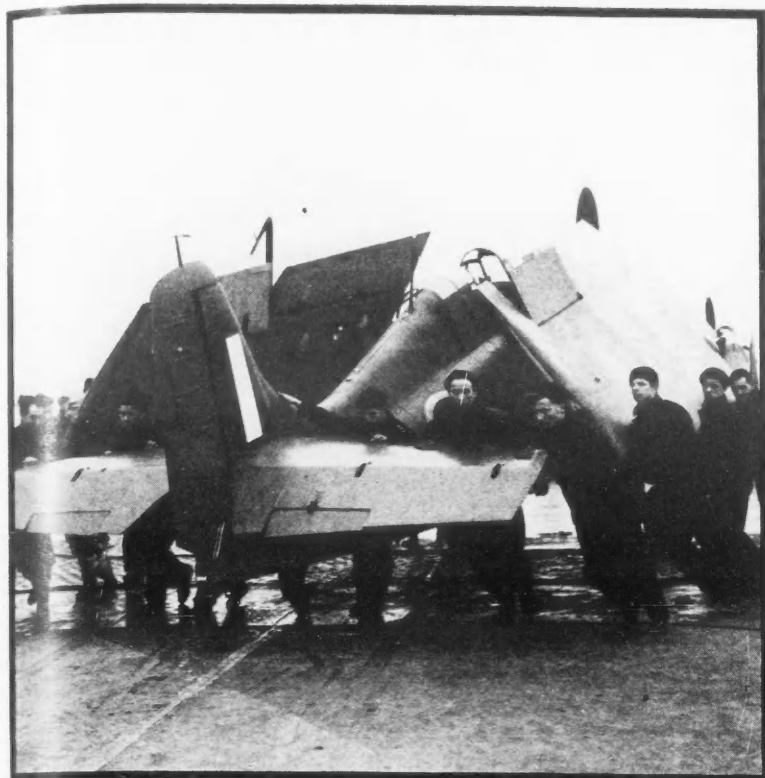
As each airplane rises, it circles round and is followed by each of the rest of its formation in turn.

So smart are the carrier-crews in getting the machines off that generally one machine is beginning to move from the aft end of the deck as its next ahead has just cleared the bows of the ship. In fact, I have heard of Fleet-fighters taking off from the lower deck of a carrier through the hole between the flying deck above and the hangar deck.

An officer is in command of take-off, and signals to each machine in turn whether it may start to follow the ones ahead.

While this is going on the two destroyers which always accompany each aircraft-carrier stand by, a little astern of the ship, one on each side, so that if one

Aircraft Carriers Now Take on New Importance



Fighters with folding wings conserve space aboard carriers.



"Illustrious", as she appeared after launching in 1939 . . .



. . . and as she is today, in service again.

of the machines taking off should fall into the sea or should have to alight on the water the destroyer will pick it up in a few minutes.

Landing on is a slightly more complicated process. Across the aft part of the deck wires are stretched. These are called arrestor-wires. And each airplane has hooks near the tail which catch these wires as the tail-wheel hits the deck.

The wires are so close to the deck that the wheels of the airplane roll over them, but the hooks catch. By an ingenious device the wire is allowed to spring forward so that it brings the airplane gradually to rest. Otherwise there would be the danger of the machine rolling free along the deck and plunging over the bow, or over the side as did happen in the early days of these deck landings, although the arrestor-wire idea was used by the late Glenn Curtiss for the first alighting on the deck of a ship which was ever made and that was in 1910.

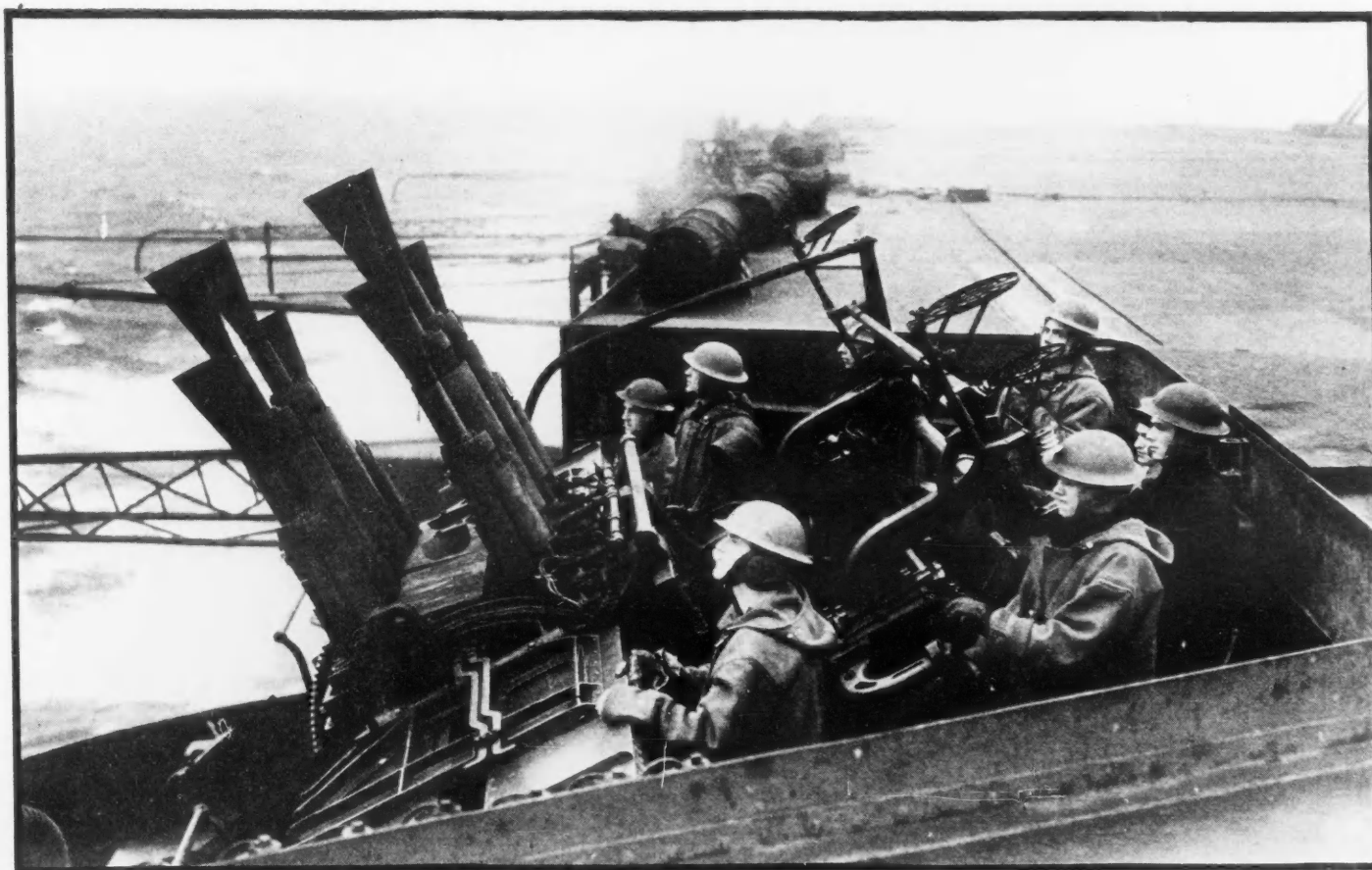
THE whole technique of taking off from carriers and alighting on them has been so perfected that in these days accidents are very rare, even in rough weather.

The technique of torpedo attack in these days has also been greatly improved. In the past the airplane had to drop its torpedo at a height of not more than about ten feet, otherwise the smack on the water was apt to upset the gyroscope control, and the torpedo might dive or try to climb out of the water or even turn round and try to torpedo its own ship. Today, they can drop torpedoes from a much greater height and at a much greater speed and at a much greater distance from the target.

The trouble in the old days was that the Fleet Air Arm had to use airplanes which flew very slowly (a) to drop the torpedo slowly enough, and (b) to be able to turn away sharply, although at low speed after dropping it. Today, the faster machines can get away by doing their sharp turn at a much higher speed and without flying so close to the ship which they are attacking as to be within dangerous range.

Against a well-trained and well-armed enemy a torpedo attack is an unpleasant job. The torpedo craft must come down at a distance which is fairly well known to the ship's gunners, and not very high above the water, so the recognized technique of defence is to burst the shells from guns on or in the water on the line of the torpedo attack; in fact, to set up a combined shell and water barrage against the oncoming torpedo craft.

The carrier first proved its offensive power in the brilliant British attack on the Italian fleet at Taranto in November, 1940. More recently the Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway Island have shown the effectiveness of carriers as a weapon of attack, the results of which have reduced the striking power of Japan's navy by a half.



The broad decks of a carrier invite attack from the air. Pom-pom batteries like this one give protection.



These same broad decks afford excellent gymnasium space for the crew, on whose physical fitness much depends.

A Conservative Party Is Essential in Canada

BY J. M. MACDONNELL



As Hitler pushes farther into Russia, it becomes increasingly evident that the flow of supplies from the United Nations must be accelerated, despite growing Nazi submarine activity on convoy routes to Russia's northern ports. Thus far heavy equipment has been getting through in quantity, contributing greatly to the splendid resistance of Stalin's armies. Much of this has come by way of the Persian Gulf and Trans-Iranian Railway. Here, workers are shown assembling American trucks.



Supplies are brought from Persian Gulf by these British locomotives.



More Allied aid for Russia: a flat car is unloaded at a Persian port.



Ready to roll: Russian transport drivers take over "Allied Aid" trucks.

IN A PRECEDING article I sought to show that in the change over from peace to war economy freedom has largely disappeared. I pointed out that of course many controls are necessary in wartime and should be accepted as part of the price of winning the war. I suggested, however, that this process has gone much further than is necessary. In the course of my argument I made clear that in my opinion a party system, which is the only means known of providing an alternative government by peaceful means, is essential to the working of the system of representative government. I emphasized the fact that the party system can only function efficiently if Parliament is supreme. I then went on to point out that the position of Parliament has been gravely weakened by order-in-council government, and gave as an instance that Parliament had no opportunity to debate even such a vital and far-reaching measure as the Price Control regulations.

What follows is a continuation of the previous article.

Perhaps the most disquieting thing of all is that we have officials not responsible to the electorate clothed with powers undreamt of in our philosophy of government, which power they themselves construe in the most liberal manner, with the apparent approval of the Cabinet. In certain cases they appear virtually to make decisions of policy—ominously like the dictators we are fighting against. When Ministers of the Crown do this they can be dealt with at the next election. But we have now a new and formidable array of rulers who are not responsible to the people at all.

Information Hard to Get

How many of the thousands of orders-in-council now being passed are passed pursuant to powers given in statutes passed in Parliament after open debate and how many are passed under the vague and questionable powers in the War Measures Act which we approve of where necessary but which has been stretched beyond all reason?

Along with this rapid arrogation of power to the executive we see about us other well-recognized features of the total state. It becomes increasingly difficult to get information from government departments, particularly if any mistake has been made. It is perilously easy for those who have made the mistake to feel that it will give comfort to the enemy if the mistake is acknowledged. As a result I suppose it is no exaggeration to say that a vast number of mistakes are covered up within the four walls of the department concerned. Along with this goes, of course, that other well-recognized feature of the total state—a stream of propaganda designed to make people feel all is well—though of course mere figures, however large, do not in themselves prove efficiency. We are asked without any yardsticks to assume efficiency.

The Managerial State

These are not constitutional hair-splittings. What is happening is that in spite of the efforts of the Opposition, our whole system of government is being changed without a "by your leave" to the people at large. We have now what one of those most familiar with it described as "the managerial state in an amateurish sort of way". If we do not arouse ourselves quickly we may never be able to restore the free institutions that our fathers struggled for. We shall find we have surrendered to the managerial state what our ancestors painfully wrested from tyrants.

The genius of our government is democratic control by the voice of the individual citizens. How far have we strayed from that! I repeat that I am not so much blaming the Government for this. A government will take the course of least resistance. It is the primary duty of others to keep them right—while there is still time.

Perhaps the most disquieting feature of this whole situation is the

This is the second of a series of three articles by one of the most thoughtful of Canada's Conservative leaders. Mr. Macdonnell here reinforces by supporting quotations his claim that Socialism is a revolutionary movement, and argues for the continuance of two non-revolutionary parties as essential to the proper working of the Parliamentary constitution.

In the final article he will go on to develop some of the policies which he considers that such a party should advocate if it is to fulfill its functions in a world in which the State must necessarily do more work, and receive more devotion, than in the old days which are now gone.

extent to which we have come to acquiesce without question in the multitude of controls—apparently afraid that any questioning of them is unpatriotic.

And what does all this add up to? It is surely clear that unless there is an aroused sense of vigilance we may find too late that this government by order-in-council regulation and control will go on to the point where it can never turn back, and that after a certain point it will hamper, not help, our war effort.

What is the remedy? One thing and one only—an aroused, alert, responsible public opinion brought to full awareness of what is going on and determined that while fighting Fascism we shall not fall into Fascism. Do not let us be deterred from this all-important enterprise by parrot cries that we will hamper the war effort. Nothing will in the long run hamper the war effort more than the institution of unnecessary controls or the arbitrary secret decision of questions which should and could still be the subject of open debate. Who is to do the arousing and to keep watch? Clearly the only natural vehicle will be a political party. Which, then? Not the Liberal Party. In spite of, or perhaps by reason of, its great majority, it has lost its vitality. The youth, for so long its strength, have no interest in it.

At the Chariot's Wheels

Besides, the Liberal Party, for the reasons I have pointed out, is dragged at the wheels of the (managerial) chariot. They are apparently bound hand and foot. No independent voice arises (except Mr. W. H. Moore and one or two others) to call a halt. Can we then look to the C.C.F.? The answer is simple. The C.C.F. would cure us with a hair of the dog that bit us. Instead of doing with a minimum of regimentation they would give us more than ever. Further, their whole economic philosophy is totalitarian and leads them inevitably to the same political philosophy. This is made clear in a publication of G. H. D. Cole entitled "What Karl Marx Really Meant". After pointing out that it is quite impracticable to continue the parliamentary system "when the rival policies differ in fundamentals", Cole goes on to say: "It is on this ground that Marx rests his theory of the State and his rejection of ordinary parliamentary action as the means of effecting transition from Capitalism to Socialism. . . . The question then is whether a movement of this sort (i.e. Socialist) must begin as a revolution or can begin as a constitutional assumption of political power and then take on a revolutionary character in the actual process of carrying it into effect. The Communist view is that it must begin as well as develop as a revolutionary movement. . . . The opposing 'left wing' Socialist view is that in the countries equipped with powerful parliamentary institutions it can and should begin as a constitutional movement and thereafter develop into a revolution under the aegis of its constitutional authority." I suggest these words are worthy of being carefully and anxiously pondered by us all.

The remedy is clear—the only remedy. It is the Conservative party. Who better than that party can rally to the support of the constitution and of free democratic institutions? Who better, if we have the brains and character, can summon all, and par-

ticularly the youth, to the service of the State—in peacetime, as well as wartime?

We can fairly describe ourselves as the party that has always cared for the constitution and the free institutions which are enshrined in it. For some years that has not been a political asset to us—rather the contrary. When we lived in fancied security and no real dangers apparently threatened, it has been easy to suggest that the party which has had regard for the teaching and experience of the past was unprogressive. Now, however, when everything is in a state of flux, when old landmarks are disappearing and people are becoming puzzled, confused and indecisive, there will be real anxiety for something stable to cling to.

Must Be Dynamic

More and more the grave danger of the disappearance of various forms of freedom is coming to be realized. In these circumstances, the party that clings to what is good in the past may find its support vastly increased overnight. But only on one supreme and inescapable condition. It will not be enough to urge people to follow us merely as a refuge from untried experimenters. We shall have to satisfy people that we are dynamic as well as sound and sane. We shall have to convince them that we do not propose to put new wine in old bottles, that we do not propose to deal with new and formidable problems by a mere prescription of old remedies.

But let us have no illusions about the nature of the burden. We must make it clear that we understand the world we live in in 1942. We must make it clear that we understand the implications of past failures. We must make it clear that we understand that if we seek a "national policy" in 1942 it cannot be the same as the National Policy of 1878.

What then must we do? This is not the place nor am I the proper person to write a new policy for the Party. But in a concluding article I propose to consider one or two main problems which must be dealt with in any policy.



Not a monkey on a string, but one of Britain's soldiers as he swings through space on a rope's end as part of the "toughening-up" process now routine Army training overseas.

These "Fearful Whisperers"

EVERY time Hitler makes an attempt to break the 8,000-mile ring that hems him in, a shiver goes through the North American Continent which is accompanied by whispered fears that we have lost the war.

This happened three weeks ago when he cracked the ring in Libya, and of course a veritable howling bar-gee is wailing now from Florida to Alaska and from Labrador to California that he has cracked it on the Don River. "Poor Russia, she's done surprisingly well. In fact marvelously, but she's obviously done for now." Even many apparently intelligent persons are thinking some such thought.

Has the idea of defeat ever been even entertained by the people of Russia herself, or by those of Britain and China? Not the British even when France's surrender left them alone and unarmed; not the Russians even when Hitler could see the Kremlin towers through his field glasses; and not the Chinese even when Shanghai fell and their pitifully few modern divisions were shattered, nor a month later when their capital, Nanking, fell and the central administration was shattered, nor even when ten months after that Hankow and Canton both fell within a few days and both the armies and re-formed central administration were shattered together. These three peoples are still paying the greatest price of all in lives and treasure, and still have no room for the thought of defeat.

What's wrong with these fearful whisperers of this North American Continent? From their lack of faith and of understanding, they can have no true estimate of either the spiritual or the physical factors behind this war, being especially sceptical of its spiritual factors. The mischief is that those of little faith pride themselves on superior knowledge given them by their so-called realism, that is, on their knowledge of the physical factors involved.

Of course, the German army is advancing in Russia, and it will advance still further. If the Russians too chose to hurl a million men against a 100-mile front, they could advance. They don't choose to do any such thing at the moment, because they are in no hurry. But Hitler must so choose, because he is in a hurry, a desperate hurry.

In March 1918

In March 1918 Ludendorff was in Hitler's present position, commanding shrinking power against an enemy growing in power, and he also chose, and he advanced most "fearfully". The micrometrical minds of the time foresaw the certain defeat of the Allies, but not Foch, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, who were able to estimate the relative strength of the two sides according to that war's spiritual and physical factors, and history records that Ludendorff's spring victories sealed his defeat in the autumn.

Will the doubters of 1942 not learn the sorry lesson of their predecessors and throw their micrometrical minds into top gear? Must they continue to advance along the broad spiritual highways of this war, and call it prudent driving? By the way, there is no rubber shortage in the realm of the spirit—none, specifically, in the realm of courage and steadfastness. Microscopes, literary digests and statistics, in giving us our stultifying pseudo-scientific pretensions, seem to have killed the ability that our forefathers had to integrate the physical with the spiritual forces in appraising human activities. And warfare demands their closer integration than does any other human activity.

The basic physical factors first. What are they in this summer of 1942? Let us no longer indulge in astronomical sums in trained men and equipment, which we cannot possibly add up, not knowing the figures of either the Axis or the United Nations.

On the other hand, the broad fact about them, in this summer of 1942, requires no special knowledge to see that the United Nations today outweigh the Axis in both trained men and equipment. What, the cynics ask,

BY HENRY PETERSON

Mr. Peterson here attacks the "fearful whisperers" on this Continent who see in every Nazi advance a final German victory. Not only do they lack faith but they lack memory: otherwise they would learn from 1918, as well as the record of England, Russia and China during this war. The writer shows why we should be confident of final victory.

is the good of this dual over-all superiority, if Hitler is superior in Russia, on this most vital of the war's land fronts?

But is he? It requires no peep into Stalin's or Hitler's desk to know that there are two trained Russian soldiers to one Axis soldier in Russia. And what of equipment? One guess is as good as another, and my own is that with the British and American supplies that have increasingly poured into Russia in the last nine months, both the quality and quantity of Stalin's weapons are in no way inferior to Hitler's in total power.

2-to-1 Inferiority

Yet the story in Russia cannot just end in Russia. Britain introduced conscription three years ago, and the United States nearly two years ago, and simple arithmetic tells us that along the rest of the ring also Hitler suffers a one-to-two inferiority in trained manpower, swelled as the Anglo-American forces are by some 700,000 trained Indians, Poles, Australians and New Zealanders, South Africans, Greeks and Czechs, Arabs, Jews and Free Frenchmen in Egypt and the Middle East. Their equipment? These armies are already

superior in planes, tanks and guns to the forces that Hitler can spare from Russia to oppose them, and it is a superiority that is growing weekly.

Inferior in strength all around the ring, how can a local Axis breakthrough, as in Egypt, or now as on the Don, lose us the war? And, for heaven's sake, let no despair arise when Japan attacks Russia in Asia. That attack is coming, but it will not weaken Stalin in Europe because he has enough strength in Eastern Siberia, aided by Chinese land power and American air power, not only to stop the Japanese assault but to cripple Japanese production from the air.

Hitler may crack another half-dozen points on the Russian front, he may even advance all along it, but he will not win the war thereby. On the contrary, the expenditure required to attain any crippling penetration into embattled Russia will only hasten his final doom, for then Anglo-American power will increase in proportion to the weakening of his, and this weakening will be gigantic, crippling a war machine as powerful as his own.

Instead of fearing him, we should read the broad strategic sign of 1942 with sagacity. He is today forced to reverse his old fruitful strategy of always attacking the enemy's weakest point, and must attack his strongest, at last committing the cardinal sin of generalship.

So let there be no more whispers of German invincibility now that Hitler is advancing along Ludendorff's road to disaster. This is the time to concentrate against him all the skill, energy, devotion and faith that is in us. Now is the time to be fierce in determination, which is the very flame of victory. Now is the time for our spirit to carry us through hell itself, if necessary, to take advantage of his necessity instead of fearing the new tricks which he will undoubtedly unleash in his desperation.

THE U.S. SCENE

F. D. R. as Supreme Commander

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

Washington, D.C.

THERE has been speculation in very high places during the last week that supreme command of all United Nations forces and direction of their global strategy might soon be entrusted to an individual, presumably an American. The speculation has linked General George C. Marshall, General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William D. Leahy with such a post. This marks an advance over earlier gossip that a supreme commander for United States forces everywhere in the world would be named, and of course the same men have been mentioned in connection with this lesser command.

President Roosevelt some months ago knocked down the idea of a global commander for United Nations forces. He argued that the fronts were so numerous, so vastly complicated as to terrain, and so difficult technically in the employment of sea and air fleets and ground forces, that no single man could be expected to have the fingertip knowledge necessary for such a command.

Nevertheless the speculation persists, and it is interesting insofar as it ignores the possibility that a supreme command vested in an individual has, in theory at least, been created and that the individual is Franklin D. Roosevelt.

No outsider knows exactly what transpires in the private conferences between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, three of which have taken place within the last year, or by what method they reconcile their conflicting opinions on strategy (provided they have conflicting opinions). Does Mr. Churchill put his foot

down? Does Mr. Roosevelt pound the desk and have the last word? Or do they, as seems exceedingly likely, automatically find themselves in full agreement on all main points and make easy compromise on all lesser considerations?

We all know they think alike in the fields of ideology and strategy. At no time during their joint stewardship of Anglo-American fortunes has there been the slightest gossip of friction between the two men even on matters of minor importance. They have developed an intimate kinship, personally and professionally.

But let us examine the theory of their positions as they face each other across a tea tray in the White House. Mr. Roosevelt is President (and virtual dictator) of a nation which has the greatest armament production in the world. He is commander-in-chief of a growing army and navy which in the end must exert the decisive force on all fronts now desperately held by the other United Nations. Although Mr. Churchill also controls potential forces just as great, he does not enjoy Mr. Roosevelt's choice of allocation. Mr. Roosevelt commanding an as yet unused army concentrated in a homeland not directly threatened.

Politically, Mr. Roosevelt's position is obviously superior. In the most unlikely event of irreconcilable argument between the two men, Mr. Roosevelt remains President and commander-in-chief until January 20, 1945. Mr. Churchill could hardly expect to retain his position as Prime Minister, nor would he want to.

These are hypothetical considerations of no practical significance



These men belong to the Czechoslovak Independent Brigade, which has been taking part in the elaborate invasion exercises of Britain's Southern Command. The Czechs and Poles with Britain's Army are perhaps the most determined of Hitler's enemies. They know what the Germans have done to their homelands and to relatives and friends, and give no thought to their own safety when they have a chance to harm the enemy. This particular unit is a mortar crew, and it is tough.

whatsoever. Britain and the United States are rapturously fortunate that a grand strike of the fates has brought together at this grave hour two such complementary spirits as Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt. I indulge in these theoretical meanderings merely by way of pointing out that those who speculate on a supreme commander overlook the facts (1) that events have created such a post, and (2) that it is not being used, probably for good and sufficient reason.

NAZI PREPAREDNESS: It is hard to believe, yet it is altogether possible that the Battle of Libya was won in the average little American City of Charles Town, West Virginia.

Many of Charles Town's residents, particularly the blades who used to congregate at the downtown hotel, remember the German army officer who spent most of the year 1936 sight-seeing on the historic battlefields of the Civil War. Here were fought some of the classic cavalry battles of world history, especially those directed by General Stonewall Jackson of the Confederate Army when he invaded Maryland. The tactics used in these battles are standard study in military academies everywhere. Now that tanks have replaced cavalry, Jackson's tactics are as significant as ever.

The German army officer who spent many months examining this terrain in West Virginia, northern Virginia and Maryland, and learning at first hand how the talented Confederate generals took advantage of every slope and valley, was a hard-faced, taciturn fellow of no consequence. He registered as Col. Edwin Rommel, Berlin, Germany.

IN 1936 we weren't thinking of war. President Roosevelt was running for a second term in the White House against Alf Landon. The Olympic Games were being held in Germany and Jesse Owens was the man of the hour. Most of us didn't know much about the R.A.F., except that it was somewhere around, and we didn't care much. The possibility of war didn't enter our conscious minds and preparation for it was a notion being promoted by crackpots and munitions makers.

But Germany was in its third year of preparation for war and a Col. Rommel was exploring the Civil War battlefields and dreaming up a campaign on the Egyptian desert. The German-American Bund was gathering data on American defenses. Bright young lads of German blood were being taken out of the schools of Buffalo and New York and being shipped back to Germany to learn the Nazi cult and the science of espionage. Bright young men in Germany were being shipped to America,

to take out citizenship papers and to join the U.S. army, air force and perhaps a key munition plant.

This Col. Rommel's sight-seeing trip to West Virginia was only one of a thousand lines being directed from Berlin toward the day when the Reich would strike again.

THE story of Rommel in Charles Town explains a great many things. It explains why the Allies, after nearly three years of war, cannot yet gain the initiative against a nation which spent nine years on the most painstaking preparation. It explains the "warrior spirit" against which so many aggravated liberals are complaining. Germany spent many years in planning Nazi roots within the countries it had marked for conquest. It explains why Hitler was confident that an "inside job" would be worked in America. And it explains why Rommel failed and Rommel succeeded.

It explains why peace will never be achieved until Germany is effectively and permanently stripped of the means to implement its No. 1 profession which is the making of war.

FOR those who have been concerned with the problem of making Canada's fighting effort felt at home, there has been an interesting exhibit of U.S. national war consciousness during the last week. In this period of seven days it has been announced that U.S. forces clashed twice with German forces. A squad of six light bombers piloted by Americans, riding Northwind, Albatrosses in Holland and a group of six or eight tanks piloted by Americans made a sortie in the Battle of Libya. This was not much. Six planes over Holland and six or eight tanks in the desert. Yet in competition with stories of vast fighting in Russia and Africa these exploits electrified the nation. The accounts on the front pages were thrilling. Awards of the D.F.C. went to the heroic crew of one of the bombers. Descriptions of the Libyan experience were short-waved from Egypt by men who took part in this historic action. Pictures of the men involved were published everywhere. Stories of the action were dramatic and detailed.

Six bombers and six or eight tanks. Not much against the background of the great battles now raging on the Russian and African fronts. But the American genius for information and enthusiasm went into making these events occasions to stir the mind of America. How was this done? Partly by a lively press which had its correspondents scrambling after the story. Partly by a resourceful radio. But mostly by a vivid national consciousness which pounced on the stories to make them vibrant.

Why Egypt Is Not Fighting Beside the British

BY SADHU SINGH DHAMI

In the shadow of the Pyramids the British and the Axis forces are engaged in a grim struggle. One wonders why Egypt, with the Germans on her soil, remains a non-belligerent.

Dr. Dhami places modern Egypt in a historical perspective, shows her strategic and political importance and discusses the Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Internal politics, King Farouk's stand, the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, the influence of the Axis are given objective consideration.

EGYPT'S non-belligerency, when the slavery of the Swastika hangs over her, is a riddle. It makes one think of the Sphinx—the mute and mysterious symbol of the Land of the Pharaohs. Half brute and half human, crouching imperturbably in the sand it glares at the savage struggle between civilized nations. Its spirit seems to yearn for freedom while the body yields to inertia. It broods in silence over the memory of old conquerors. What is to be the fate of the new is a secret between the sand and the Sphinx.

Egypt has a unique fascination both in ancient glory and modern importance. As the Axis and the British forces clash in a swirling maelstrom of armored men, steel clangs against steel, the aeroplanes hum a tragic tune and the parched desert swallows men and material like a hungry monster, a gorgeous pageant of Kings and Emperors lies buried in its bowels. Conscious of its ultimate victory, hostile to all life, it heaves and hisses in an ominous fashion. Tuning your ear to its secretive heart, you can almost hear the triumphant shouts of many a proud victor and the plaintive cries of many a vanquished race. In the background stand obelisks of green granite, monuments of yellow and rose tinted sandstone and the massive pyramids—superstitions translated into stone. Something of the splendid tragedy of ancient things still clings to them but they remind more of death than life. So the past flows into the future with the quiet continuity of the Nile. In passing it touches the present. But for us the present is all important, the past is merely a memory, the future only a hope.

The Background

Yet one can not forget that compared with old Egypt, ancient Greece was modern. One wonders what the lingering ghosts of the Pharaohs mused as Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte brandished their swords in the shadow of the pyramids. Or what they think now, with the wisdom of fifty centuries, as the Duce and the Fuehrer, sharpening the lust of old conquerors with the weapons of modern science, are striking for the Delta of the Nile. Besides the stone remains of Rameses II, the Fuehrer is a vociferous, immature trifle! "All the world fears time," goes an Arab saying, "but time fears the Pyramids."

Egypt of the Pharaohs, however, has long been a faded legend. It has been conquered in turn by the Libyans (954 B.C.), the Ethiopians (722 B.C.), the Assyrians (674 B.C.), the Persians (525 B.C.), the Greeks (332 B.C.), the Romans (30 B.C.) and the Moslems who built Cairo 17th century A.D. on the ruins of old Memphis and enriched it with the Moorish architecture. Civilization, like life, seems to destroy what it has perfected. Yet something of the past seeps into the structure of the new—Baghdad was built with the old bricks of Babylon!

Although pilgrims still come from many lands to pay their homage to the vainglorious tombs of her ancient rulers, Egypt herself, many centuries ago, bowed to the culture and authority of Arabia. The British impact on the banks of the Nile is a tale of yesterday.

The Moslem religion and culture has shown an amazing power of weakening, if not of altogether obliterating, the memory of old cultural tradition among its converts. It caught up the elements of pre-Islamic cultures, deprived them of their old

functions and associations, and harmonized them with the common Moslem tradition. It made the Turks forget their Khagans and the Egyptians their Pharaohs and Ptolemies. It made all the Moslems look up to Arabia and the early Caliphate for their spiritual ancestry. Egypt today with its 16 million people is not only overwhelmingly Moslem but fervently so, particularly on the issue of Zionism.

Egypt's Importance

More vital than the ancient fascination of Egypt is her modern importance. As Rommel rolls on to Alexandria, more than Egypt is at stake. The entire course of the titanic struggle hangs in the balance.

Egypt is the key to the Mediterranean, and the pivot of British authority in the Near and the Middle East. The strategic Suez passes through her territory. Her sovereign, King Farouk, is the most influential Moslem ruler today.

Rommel's drive is the lower prong of the Axis pincer on the Middle East. The loss of Egypt, therefore, would mean not only the loss of Alexandria, the only major British naval base in the Mediterranean, but a direct threat to the Levantine States, the Arabic Peninsula, Iran and Iraq. It would mean the loss of the Suez Canal, the Axis access to the Red Sea and the Nile Valley, and the seizure of Cairo, a city of great religious importance to the Moslems. It would eliminate the principal military base of the Allies in this vital area, interfere with the air ferry route to the Middle East and India, and gain for the Axis new sources of oil, cotton and food stuffs. With the French co-operation, it would extend the Axis control over the entire Mediterranean. It would encircle Turkey, which, like a sheep of Panurge, must go whichever way it is pushed. The political and psychological repercussion of the fall of Egypt would be greater than the fall of France.

Doesn't Egypt realize all this? Is she blind and indifferent to her fate? Are there any Axis overtones in her neutrality? Is she loyal to her treaty obligations with the British? Would her declaration of war lead to internal dissension? Is King Farouk pro-Axis? Many such questions arise in our minds as we think of Egypt's neutrality in a struggle to the death.

Anglo-Egyptian Relations

The Anglo-Egyptian relations revolve around the Suez Canal. The British occupation of Egypt began in 1882. In December 1914 it was converted into a Protectorate. On February 28, 1922, the Imperial Government renounced the Protectorate with a proviso regarding the control of the Suez which it had exercised during the two previous regimes. On August 26, 1936, Egypt was granted "independence with reservations."

This was brought about by a desire for mutual safety in the face of stern political realities. Ethiopia had been conquered. The range of warfare particularly in the air had been extended; Malta, Libya and Aden were overshadowed. Egypt was afraid of the Italian spoliation. Mussolini had declared his ambition to make the Mediterranean the *mare nostrum* and had told the menacing Blackshirts that the hour of destiny was beating on the Italian sky. It was, indeed, the hour of doom!

The Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 gave the British Air Force freedom to range over entire Egypt. The British Navy was to have the use of the harbor of Alexandria. The British

Army was promised the technical means of deploying from its narrow peacetime quarters in the Canal Zone over the remainder of the territory in Egypt right up to Marsah Matruh. Egypt was to be a passive ally partly because at the time she had no effectively-armed defense force and partly because the British merely wanted elbow room to defend the Suez.

Ambiguous Status

This ambiguous status of Egypt has led to endless trouble. In spite of her having informal "independence" the British have neither been able nor willing to relinquish their military hold on the country. It has caused confusion behind the line. Though Egypt is Britain's ally and the Germans are on her soil, she still refuses to declare war. Thus the Egyptian army and considerable quantities of arms and mechanized equipment lie idle when so much is at stake.

Ever since Nahas Pasha, the leader of the popular Wafd party, and Ramsay MacDonald signed the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, different prime ministers have expressed their desire to live up to its letter and spirit. The Wafdists are pledged to a democratic program and have declared to curb the privileges of the rich if they interfere with the nation's liberties and the loyal support of Democracies.

In December 1937, however, King Farouk summarily dismissed Nahas Pasha, dissolved the democratically elected parliament and installed a hand-picked cabinet and a docile parliament. After that the Pro-Axis men were found in prominent places. Ali Maher Pasha, suspected of strong pro-fascist leaning, was the prime minister when the War broke out. Last year, General Aziz-el-Masri, the head of the Egyptian general staff and an associate of Ali Maher, was jailed for having supplied the Italians with military information. In March 1942, the Wafdists came to power again as a result of a crisis when Hussein Sirry Pasha's government failed to consult King Farouk before breaking off relations with Vichy. They won every seat for which they had nominated a candidate. Nahas Pasha eagerly seized the opportunity of eliminating his opponents and Ali Maher Pasha was put under arrest. That clipped the wings of the pro-Italian Palace Party.

King Farouk

With Nahas Pasha in power the Fifth Columnists will be dealt with a vigorous hand. Will his policy eventually lead to a fight against the King? Complete harmony between the Egyptians and the British is not to be expected, but with a popular anti-Axis party in power the situation has improved considerably.

Genial and youthful, an ardent advocate of Islam, King Farouk enjoys a great popularity among the masses. He is a favourite of the army, the *Imams* (priestly class) and the students of the theological seminary, El Azhar. He dropped the Turkish language to speak Arabic and subsidized the pilgrimage to Mecca. He enjoys a great prestige among his people denied his father, King Fuad.

Students vary in their estimate of Farouk's political views. Albert Viton, for instance, writes that "in Egypt the chief Quisling has been the King himself" and adds that he is supported by the large court clique and the *Shakhhs* of El Azhar. Pierre Crebites, Judge of the Cairo Mixed Tribunal on behalf of the U.S.A. 1911-36, on the other hand, repudiates such a charge and believes that the King acted wisely in keeping Egypt neutral. If he had decided to support the British actively, many of his subjects might have resented helping the nation that has been partial to Zionism. This might have led to a revolution and endangered the safety of the Suez.

It is common knowledge, however, that before the war, the German Consul in Cairo was a close friend of Farouk and many influential Ital-



The importance of railways as a factor in the successful carrying on of tank warfare is one that has impressed itself on military leaders in the Middle East. In Libya, and now in Egypt, it was found that a railway line to the rear of the fighting zone is an imperative need for removal of damaged tanks and other mechanized equipment to advanced repair depots. Taken during the Libyan campaign, the photos above and below show (top) damaged Allied tanks being taken to the base for repair and (below) New Zealanders, together with members of an Indian railway corps working to beat their own speed record for laying rails across the desert. Military railway engineering is a much different proposition from that of civil railway building, a fact recognized by the British government in its establishment in Britain and in various parts of the Empire of training schools for all types of railway workers so that their abilities may be utilized by the Army. Students at such schools learn how to load up dangerous freights, how to lay lines through any kind of territory from the jungle and swamp to desert and mountain. According to some observers, the Allied armies in the Middle East have thus far lacked in sufficient railway accommodation, it being the view of some that had there been a network of feeder lines to the 8th Army in the Western Desert, it would have been possible to put far more men in the field against Rommel with better results for the Allies.



ians were his intimates. That they used their influence to alienate the King from Great Britain is not to be doubted. Nor can one deny the resentment prevalent among the Moslems over the question of the Jewish Home in the Holy Lands. Even the White Paper of May 17, 1939, declaring that the framers of the Balfour Declaration "could not have intended that Palestine should be converted into a Jewish State against the will of the Arab population of the country", failed to allay their resentment. Many Moslems dismissed it as a manoeuvre intended to be effective solely "for the duration." Others feared that since the U.S.A. will have a great influence after the Allied victory, Great Britain will re-apply the Balfour Declaration after the war under the pressure of the American Zionism. And Washington was silent.

Egypt's Contribution

Under these circumstances it may be unwise to get impatient about Farouk's neutrality, particularly when it is remembered that the Anglo-Egyptian Accord deliberately chose to make Egypt a passive rather than an active ally. Egypt has abided by the inviolability of the Suez, given all the elbow room the British forces needed. If there has been no active support, there also has been no uprising on the

part of the fanatical Moslems in favor of the anti-Jewish Axis powers.

Has Egypt supplied nothing more than the desert in the battle of Democracy? Short of declaring war, she has given efficient co-operation to the British. She has policed the internees, provided hospitals, organized public and private funds for soldiers' comfort and loaned transport and other facilities. She has been loyal to the terms of the treaty of 1936.

The Wafdists are building new air-dromes and defense works. The conscription law is to be enforced properly and the cultivation of food-stuff is to be encouraged to avert threatened shortages.

The Middle East must be held this year if the Japanese and the Germans are to be kept apart and their eventual defeat made possible. The battle of Egypt will be a decisive factor in the fate of the Middle East. Its loss would cut the supply line to Russia through Iran. The only functioning route by ferry from America to India and China across central Africa would be lost. The rich oil deposits of the Middle East would pass to the Axis.

Now that the Wafdists are in power again, they are expected to live up to the spirit of the treaty they themselves negotiated. Their active support is imperative.

Goering Sees Suez Canal Shares as Rich Prize

The Suez Canal Company has thirty-two directors, of whom ten are British and the rest French. Since the Germans hold the company's head offices in Paris, actual direction is now in London.

By an international convention signed in 1899, vessels of all nations are permitted to use the canal in peace and war. Technically, enemy ships can do so now. But Britain controls the approaches at either end.

The Suez Canal Company is a very rich concern, and Marshal Goering, according to this writer, craves ownership of the shares.

BY NORMAN HILLSON

erranean with the Red Sea, had brought the East in the close contact of immediate neighbor in the point of view of time with the West.

Its possibilities were limitless and, therefore, its maintenance had to be rigidly controlled. For that reason its destiny was always closely watched by interested parties, and, by a convention reached in 1899, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether

armed or not, could pass through it in peace and war. Therefore, technically, enemy warships could use it even now. The reason they cannot is because Britain controls the approaches to the waterway at either end. Such a convention disposes of the often repeated suggestion — it was made during the sanction crisis between Italy and the League of Na-

tions at the time of the way in Abyssinia of closing the canal. The canal is an international highway and is free for all — if you can get there.

Before the last war there were German representatives on the board but they were deprived of their seats by the Treaty. But today the canal is still nominally directed from the tall building at Number 1, rue d'Astorg in Paris. It has a board of

32, of whom ten are British and the rest French.

Of the British directors, seven are men eminent in the world of shipping. The other three watch the interests of the government, and are usually selected by reason of their long experience and services to the state. One of the recently nominated Government directors was Lord Hankey who was the first Secretary of the Cabinet.

IN THE heart of Paris near the broad boulevard Hausmann and close to the tall church of St. Augustin with its massive ornate dome, there is a narrow street hedged in by lofty office buildings. It is called the rue d'Astorg, and is just outwardly another of the little, unobtrusive streets which are to be found in scores in this part of the French capital.

But the rue d'Astorg contains one office building of world significance. It used to be the busy centre of the Suez Canal Company. Now one has no doubt its halls and rooms are deserted. The regular meetings of directors no longer take place. For how would that be possible when about two thirds are Frenchmen and one third British, and there are German sentries outside the barracks in the rue de Panthievre round the corner?

But if there are no board meetings, much medalled Field Marshal Goering has his eye on the Suez Canal Company. Already he has made himself the richest man in all Germany in the space of seven years. The immense fortunes of men like Krupp, and Albert Ballin, and Hugo Stinnes are nothing by comparison with the fantastic amount of resources this adventurous airman has managed to collect.

Rich Pickings

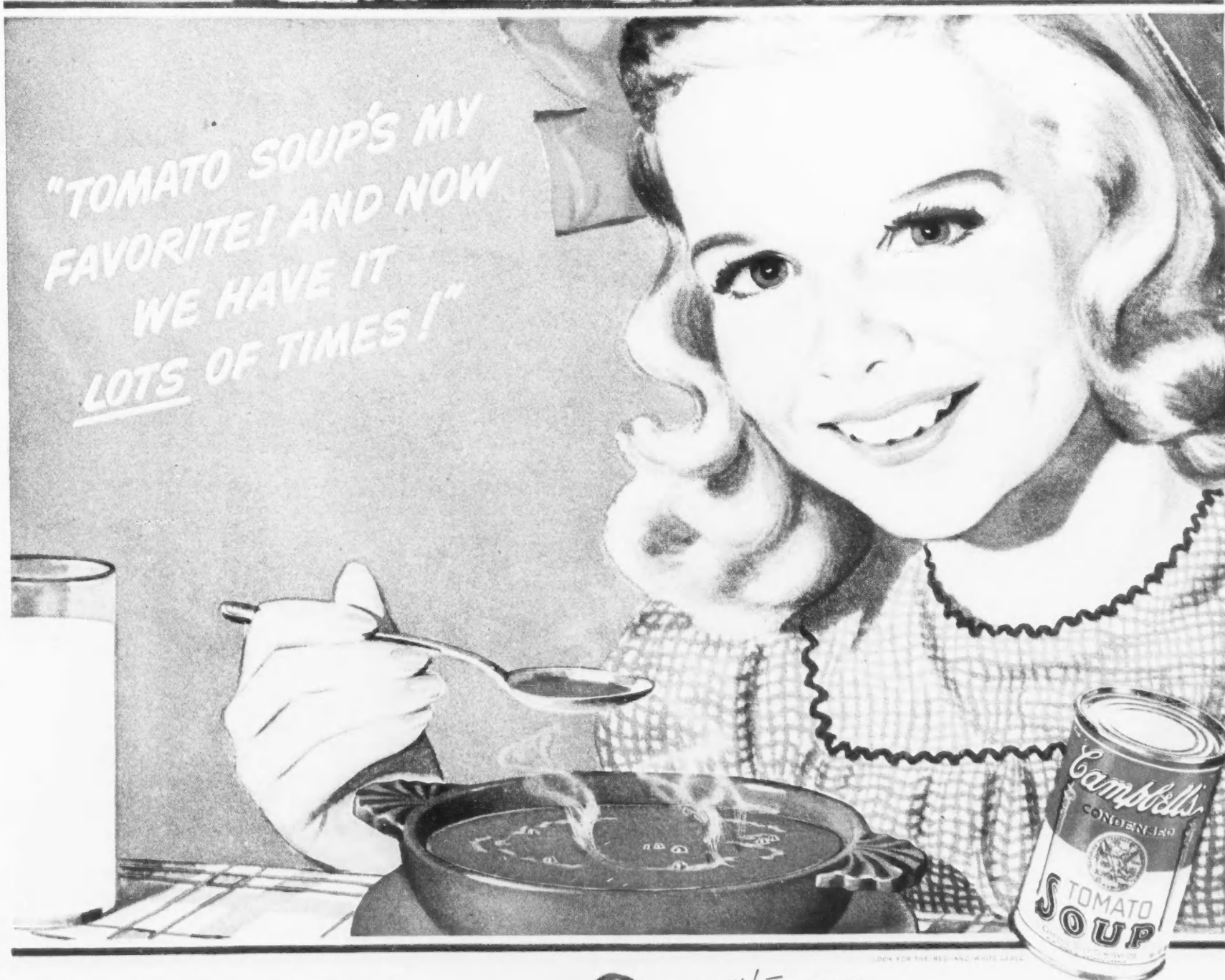
Now in the Suez Canal Company the same Goering sees rich pickings. It is a very rich company. If many won the war, of course, Goering would annex the lot, and the idea of an international company cannot obtain alongside the civilization of the Herrenvolk. But, in the far more likely sequel of Reich being humiliated, those who are fortunate enough to own shares in the Suez Canal Company will be able to draw comfortable annuities.

The Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez is one of the most remarkable institutions in the business world. First of all it is technically an Egyptian company which was established in 1856 with a capital of 2,000,000,000 francs — 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. Everyone is aware of the dramatic capture of Disraeli in 1875 when he secretly bought 176,602 shares from the Khedive for a sum of £4,000,000. It gave England a very definite voice in the future of the canal. It proved to be one of the best investments the country ever had for at the outbreak of the present war these same shares were listed as worth £45,000,000.

When the canal was eventually opened to traffic in 1869, and contemporary prejudice had been overcome, it soon became apparent that the narrow stretch of water running through the desert connecting up the Rittter Lakes, and linking the Medi-

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MADE IN CAMPBELL'S MODERN CANADIAN KITCHENS

U.S. Negroes Fight for America and Democracy

BY HERBERT WERNER

RECENTLY twenty-four Negro educators of Howard University in Washington, D.C., sent President Roosevelt a telegram urging him to do everything in his power to open a second European front. "We know," they said, "that fascism aims at the abject enslavement of the Negro people and the suppression of any semblance of democratic action."

This is but one manifestation of how the American Negroes are enlisting in support of the war. Indeed, it may be said that America is marching along the paths of Negro-White collaboration with seven-league boots. But unfortunately, not even the seven-league boots can cover distance with sufficient speed to suit the emergency.

Nevertheless the advances are notable. Recently the Navy Department broke all traditions by announcing that henceforth Negroes will be permitted to enlist in the navy in the ranks and as non-commissioned officers.

Negroes are being trained in all-arms schools. Hundreds of thousands are being given equal treatment in the army and the number of Negro officers among the more than half a million commissioned officers in the U.S. Army is growing steadily.

The visitor to Washington can not fail but be struck by the large number of Negro office workers in government departments. The government, on insistence of the President, is opening wide the doors of employment for Negro stenographers, file clerks, book-keepers.

Negroes are one tenth of America. They are becoming an important factor in augmenting war production and in strengthening the United States. President Roosevelt is pressing action against discrimination on the job and in the army. Yet many holders of the "Singapore mentality" still insist on keeping Negroes in an inferior status. They endanger American security. Despite them the Negroes are deeply anti-Fascist.

All these are milestones in American life. They indicate how deeply the understanding of the nature of this war has penetrated the country.

But not everyone has been won for the new policy. Many of the so-called "best families" of the south and the north do not like the new situation and the new spirit. They retain the bankrupt and discredited Shanghai and Singapore mentality which unfortunately still finds haven among many whites in the United States.

"These 'Niggers'"

Just a few weeks ago we had the opportunity to lunch with a high ranking U.S. army officer, attached to non-combatant activity. He seemed very disgruntled and finally blurted out:

"What do you think of these 'Niggers' of ours?"

"Can't say that we think anything, General, why?"

"Well, I came home yesterday and

hollered 'Petrunia,' that's my maid you know. There was no reply. I looked all over the house and finally came across this note in the hallway. Just look at it!"

The general simply quivered with indignation.

"Dear General," the note read, "I am taking the afternoon off so's I can take a course in shorthand for a job in the war department. We all must help in the war. I will have to ask for two afternoons off a week for a while, Petrunia."

We nodded sympathetically. The General mistook our sentiment.

"What can you do with that man in the White House," he snorted. "'Niggers' in the War Department indeed! First thing you know when I ring for a secretary Petrunia will come in to take dictation."

"But, General," we attempted to interpolate, "This is a different kind of a war. We've had experience with keeping a colored people under. We've had Malaya and Burma, you know. There the colored people with whom we would have nothing to do

and whom we treated like dirt turned against us and helped defeat us. Do we wish to have the same thing here?"

We could see the General becoming apoplectic. One of the group turned the discussion to other topics.

The General did not reflect the official attitude of the U.S., certainly no longer that of the armed services. But he represented the American Singapore mind. And as such his views are a danger to America, whose victory in the war will come all the quicker and easier if the 13,000,000 American Negroes are fully enrolled in the war effort and made to feel that this is their war.

Wider Scope for Negroes

The White House knows this. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has done yeoman work. Secretaries Knox and Stimson of the Army and Navy Departments are pushing through the policy of opening greater opportunities for Negroes. One of the best examples is a so-far little known officers' training school "somewhere in the U.S." where white and negro officers are trained, live, work and study together.

Out of a welter of rumors a skilful military plan is emerging. For fighting in regions inhabited by colored peoples—in India, Madagascar, Africa, the United States is training whole armies of Negro Americans. It will be their task to smash the negative tradition of the rule of white soldiery in colored countries. They

will be able to win support of the local colored populations. Against them will not be provoked the rancor of peoples kept in subjection by white troops for hundreds of years.

America is on the right path. It will go further, much further, if such individuals as our General, if the representatives of the American department of the Singapore Mind can be taught the lessons of Malaya and of Burma. If they can not learn, they must be removed from controlling positions, lest they do grievous harm to the American cause.

Joe Louis has set the line to follow. He showed by personal example that he is a better American than our General and others like him. He gave freely of his money to the Army and Navy which at that time sharply discriminated against Negroes and to some extent still do. He said that the Negroes may be treated badly enough but it's certain the Axis would not improve the situation. He showed the way by joining the Army.

The Axis tries to utilize all conflicts in America for its own ends. Berlin broadcasters weep over the lot of the American Negro, even while the Germans are raping, looting and hanging all over Europe. The American Negro has not fallen into the trap, nor is he likely to do so. But the white Americans have a duty to perform. They must show their Negro fellow citizens that bygone are bygone, and that in the war for liberation of the world, white, black and yellow march side by side to a new, more sensible order of things.

Britannic Majestic
Following the Flag, a line of British warships ploughs majestically forward while an aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm hovers overhead to spot the enemy.

Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes

LATEST WAR BOOKS

Will Japan Attack Russia?

RUSSIA AND JAPAN, by Maurice Hindus. Doubleday, Doran. £2.50.

JAPAN—A WORLD PROBLEM, by H. J. Timperley. Longmans. \$2.25.

AMERICA IN THE NEW PACIFIC, by Geo. E. Taylor. Macmillan. \$2.00.

AN ATLAS OF FAR EASTERN POLITICS, by Marthe Rajchman. Longmans. \$3.00.

THE PANAMA CANAL, by N. J. Padelford. Macmillan. \$3.50.

THE NAZI UNDERGROUND IN SOUTH AMERICA, by H. F. Arturo. Oxford. \$3.75.

ONE of the most immediate and important questions of the war is whether Japan will attack Russia. Chungking has for months insisted that Japan would, and that opinion has been growing lately among British and American observers. Russia herself has had little to say about it, although *Pravda* carried a sharp editorial last January about Japanese map-makers who were busy "dividing the skin of the un-killed bear," and last month the Soviet Government bluntly accused the Japs of torpedoing a Soviet merchantman.

Since the Russians had withheld this accusation for five weeks, and could have withheld it for as much longer, or forever, this was taken to mean that Russo-Jap relations were worsening. In recent days the grandiose Nazi claims to a breach over 300 miles wide in the Russian front and "pursuit of the beaten enemy" have seemed like a patent bid to the Japs to jump in.

The Germans must have fervently wished for the Japs to do this last summer or fall, and it seems likely that their bombastic communiques of that time were directed towards bringing Japan in, and intimidating the Allied publics into accepting a negotiated peace. Mr. Hindus is positive that one of Hitler's chief reasons for continuing the Moscow offensive into bitter winter weather was because he believed he had Japan almost in the war. He points out that Hitler suspended his offensive the very day after Pearl Harbor, and wonders if the Japs would have taken the plunge had they known this would happen.

"Artificial" Alliance

The German-Jap alliance Hindus considers "purely artificial," and he details numerous occasions on which it has double-crossed the other. It may be. Certainly the Japs will not strike at Russia for Germany's sake. And they may be aware of their own strength and position in the Pacific, on the basis of their performance since last December (though the Coral Sea and Midway Battles should have deflated them somewhat). Yet surely they must consider their ultimate victory to some extent bound up with German victory in Europe. They may not have wanted to see Germany in too resounding a victory. They haven't seemed very anxious in the last few months to help her break through the Middle East into the Indian Ocean. They may be ready to let her do most of the weakening of Russia. But it would seem in the final analysis that they must do what they can to prevent Germany from being defeated outright, which would release the whole of British, American and Russian power for concerted action against Japan.

Another argument that Japan will attack Siberia is the abiding fear among the Japanese of Soviet bombers based on Vladivostok. Hindus quotes a typical statement in the Jap press on this subject: "Japan cannot sleep peacefully for a single hour. In order to avert such a catastrophe it is necessary to strike quickly in the region of Vladivostok." This ten-year-old fear must have been sharply accentuated by the actual taste of bombing by Doo-

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

little's Americans last April.

One can best judge the sensational effect of this raid by the far-reaching military moves to which it led. The campaign in the Chinese coastal provinces below Shanghai, the attempt on Midway and the occupation of the Aleutians were all obviously aimed at eliminating air bases from which Japan might be bombed. The Aleutian move could also be intended to cut the air-ferry link between the United States and Russia. The elimination of the Soviet air bases in the Maritime Provinces shouts out as the final necessary step in securing Japan against bombing attack.

Maurice Hindus, who has been as right as anybody on the question of Soviet Russia, is satisfied that such a showdown is inevitable. Actually, he says, the two countries have been fighting this war for years "in instalments," including two full-scale battles and over 2500 recorded frontier skirmishes. In the second and greater of these battles, at Lake Nomanhan in 1939, the Japanese had to concede defeat openly, and admitted 18,000 killed, as against their five-year admitted death-list in China of 111,000.

Soviet Wonderland

A considerable section of Hindus' book deals with the resources and development of Siberia, the "Soviet Wonderland." The 20 million or more Siberians he describes as "a people apart, with the most grandiose notion of their destiny of any people in the world." But like most accounts of this shadowy region which everyone passes through, but which no one, apparently, is allowed to inspect, this one deals only in broad generalities, and speaks of a "miraculous industrial transformation," of "the best American machinery" installed in "gigantic" shops, and of the "far-flung suburbs of Sverdlovsk, almost a continuous network of shops and factories."

Still Mr. Hindus does give one a good impression and probably not an exaggerated one of the great industrial growth of Siberia during the past 15 years. Much of this development was undoubtedly carried out in order to strengthen the territory against Japanese attack, and from the record of the Russians against the Germans we needn't doubt but that they will perform a similar "miracle" in the east if a fight is forced upon them.

When one hears of the atrocities committed by the Japs against our men at Hong Kong, admittedly pale beside the horror of Nanking in 1937, sees British troops pushed out of Malaya and Burma, and reads of the curious Jap methods of fighting on Bataan, one wonders what manner of people are we facing in this new enemy in the east. And most of us have remained unenlightened, for few of our authors and correspondents have been able to really interpret the Jap spirit.

Mr. Timperley, having spent 20 years in the Far East as *Manchester Guardian* correspondent, being obviously at home in both Japanese and Chinese languages, and drawing from an amazingly wide bibliography, gives us the best short study of "what makes the Japanese as they are" which has come my way.

He begins with the indispensable explanation of the Samurai spirit and its modern idealization as *Bushido*, and goes on to show how much the Japanese have borrowed from Chinese, Indian Buddhist, and finally European culture, though, as a Japanese professor puts it, "with such exquisite mental power as not to affect Japan's original individuality."

The heart of the book deals with the development of Japan's expansionist ambitions. These are not as recent as some think. Back in 1592 the Japanese leader Hideyoshi, writ-

ing to demand the submission of the Philippines, said that he "was now undertaking the conquest of China." Later he attempted to conquer Korea, but failed after a six-year campaign. Shortly after this, in 1616, Japan was sealed up again, all but the most carefully regulated commerce with foreign countries, until Commodore Perry forcibly reopened it in 1853.

Yet even as Perry's ships sailed into Japanese waters, a philosopher, Shoin Yoshida was preaching Jap domination of Asia to the exclusion of Westerners. He advocated seizing the Kurile Islands and Kamchatka to the north and Formosa to the south, conquering Korea and a part of Manchuria, and "gradually showing an aggressive tendency." Among Yoshida's most famous pupils were Count Ito and Marquis Yamagata, founder of the modern Jap army.

Take Near Territories

Yoshida's friend Hashimoto wanted South America and India as well, and believed that "in carrying out this imperial policy we must look upon America as our eastern ally, Russia as our brother, and Europe as our territory; and the important thing is to take some territory in the nearest countries!"

Timperley doesn't neglect the economic maladjustments in Japanese life, but believes too much attention has been paid by the outside world to these, and too little to the psychological forces, quite as deep-rooted as in Germany, which have been spurring on the Japs to world domination. These combine a sense of destiny with a wounded ego (over having borrowed so much of their civilization from China, and being barred from North America) and a strong feeling of national insecurity, to produce what a Chinese scholar has dubbed *paranoia Nipponica*.

How to cure this *paranoia Nipponica*, after we have defeated Japan? The author believes that it may take several generations, during which period Japan will have to be kept under some kind of restraint. Security would meanwhile have to be provided for Japan's neighbors and herself by some kind of international peace-keeping organization. But "obviously there can be no durable peace in the Far East, or for that matter in the world at large, until the power of the military oligarchy that now runs Japan has been finally broken." We should put no hope, Timperley says, on this being achieved by revolution at home.

United States' Part

The part which the United States will play in defeating Japan and maintaining the balance in the Pacific is discussed by Mr. George E. Taylor in another little book, *America in the New Pacific*. "There is no returning to the old world order," he says, "There is no choice but to crush the Axis program of conquest, there is no avoiding, therefore, the task of creating our own world order."

He makes a good point right at the beginning: that Japan would not have attacked America if she had been merely trying to liberate Asia from Western political domination, for America has never taken her Asiatic possessions very seriously. It was because Japan was determined to eliminate Western ideas from Asia, and America (which is synonymous to Mr. Taylor with "the United States") had led the way in encouraging ideas of political independence among Asiatic peoples that Japan challenged America, and it is this which makes compromise impossible. "America is fighting back to retain the leadership of Asia."

Her policy there has been utterly different from the European, "more concerned with modernization than colonization, and aimed at preventing anyone from monopolizing the



Since the defeat of its army in 1939, the Polish Government-in-exile has been working steadily replacing its forces until now it is able to report an organization of 200,000 seasoned, stubborn fighters who have already seen action on many fronts. These men, some of whom are shown above in Valentine tanks in Britain, are still expanding their numbers at training centres in Britain, Canada, Russia, Africa and the Middle East. In North Africa there is another Polish division which distinguished itself in front-line fighting during the siege of Tobruk.

cultural and economic life of any part of Asia." America "is not fighting to defend the relics of 19th Century empires and domination." The Pacific of today is "radically different from that of the First World War."

Mr. Taylor explains Japan's early successes, apart from perfidy and surprise, by the fact that hers is a *planned empire*, in which she has made the most of available resources. Her objective is to set up a great empire "in which Japan will enforce acceptance of the social ideas of the 5th Century B.C., and exploit her subject peoples with the techniques of the 20th Century."

Fighting Civilization

Japan "is not leading Asia, she is fighting the one great Far Eastern civilization China. She could not permit China to become westernized and powerful enough to compete with her." The question of whether it would have been quixotic for the United States to join China against Japan in 1937, Mr. Taylor dismisses as idle. Now they are joined, and America is away to "a head start as big brother to the New China," while Britain remained until very recently, in spite of increasing concessions to Nanking, "the scapegoat" of the nationalist revolution.

China is our ally, and will remain our ally, "so long as she is treated as one." The way in which she is treated "will largely determine the way in which the peoples of Asia react to the cause of the United Nations..." But speed is needed in helping China, in westernizing her, in combatting the incipient forces of fascism among her military-agricultural, aiding the growth of democratic institutions and strengthening the position of the central government. Otherwise, "the future of China may well be that of a battleground between Japan and the Soviet Union."

In winding up his discussion with the question, Asia For Whom? Mr. Taylor appears to bring in Russia only as an afterthought, on the last two pages. "Asia without Japanese imperialism leaves America and her allies as the dominant factors," he admits, "only if they are unchallenged by the great industrial giant of the north, the U.S.S.R." Can Americans anticipate the cooperation of the Soviets in the Westernization of Asia, or should they be ready for competition which would reopen the fissures in Chinese politics and complicate the future of India?

"A victorious America will obviously seek to guide and control, in however liberal a fashion, the economic future of Eastern Asia, and a

victorious U.S.S.R. will automatically have great drawing power for Asiatic peoples. There can be no peace in Asia, therefore, without good relations between America and the Soviet Union. The character of those relations depends on what kind of America and what kind of Soviet Union survive the war."

Here, then, is an intelligent, and above all a frank exposition of the emerging American "idea imperialism" which deserves thoughtful reading. "The United States is in a position to appeal to the peoples of Asia with a cleaner record than that of any other great power. . . . Out of the great political experience of this country can be drawn ideas which fit the Pacific and the world picture. . . . America has to lead in the Pacific because that is what the war is about."

Mr. Taylor is also a collaborator in *An Atlas of Far Eastern Politics* (207 pages, 6 1/2 x 8 1/2) featuring no fewer than 40 of Marthe Rajchman's splendid maps, on strategy, communications, resources, history, population and climate. Mr. Taylor's views are balanced in this valuable publication by those of a British expert, G. F. Hudson, who contributes the larger part of the written material. A map of the Siberian railways leaves the question—very important in any war between Russia and Japan—as to the completion of the North Baikal railway, in doubt.

Anything that anyone wants to know about *The Panama Canal in Peace and War* will be found in a book of that name by Norman J. Padelford. Replete with tables, charts, maps and index, it contains far more detailed information but is not at all as readable as André Siegfried's *Suez and Panama* (1940). Of the great project, proceeding rapidly, of constructing a third set of locks as security against having the canal put out of action by bomb attack, and to permit the broad new 45,000-ton battleships at present building in the States and the even bigger 57,500-ton ships projected, to pass from Atlantic to Pacific, there is only the scantiest reference, probably on grounds of naval secrecy.

Had Hitler taken Alexandria, won the Mediterranean and pressed through French Africa to establish a powerful long-range aviation at Dakar, as there can be little doubt he has long intended, we would have heard more of *The Nazi Underground in South America*. Dr. Arturo, a Uruguayan, is recognized, his publishers say, as "the Number One crusader against the Nazis in South America." From my limited knowledge of the subject his book appears to be as sound as it is well-written and interesting.

Housing Will Make a Great Post-War Industry

BY DR. E. G. FALUDI

THE Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. W. C. Clarke, in an address given to the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities in 1937, made the following statement:

"Various inadequate surveys made in recent years have all indicated that a very large proportion of the total volume of unemployment was to be found in the construction trades and in the industries dependent upon them. An estimate of the 'backlog' of residential construction which took account of changes in construction costs, the secular growth in population and the possible over-expansion of housing during the preceding prosperity period indicates a possible house-building requirement of as much as \$230,000,000 at the end of 1936. By the less refined statistical method, approximately the same result may be obtained. Roughly the Canadian people possess two million houses, and the average life of a house may be assumed as fifty years. . . . Thus 50,000 houses per year would be a fair estimate for new building. For the last five years, the total reported has not been more than half of this amount. According to this somewhat crude approach there would be a deficit of about 75,000 houses which at \$3,300 each would amount to a total backlog of \$245,000,000.

"Obviously this must not be taken to mean that there is an effective demand for this amount of new house-building at the present time. Various difficulties must be overcome before this so-called backlog can be translated into effective demand. But even this theoretical calculation is sufficient to give some idea of the magnitude of the market to be exploited by an efficiently functioning construction industry and of the beneficial results to our economy which would result therefrom in increased employment and decreased relief expenditures, in expanding business activity in a rising volume of traffic for our railroads, in improved governmental finances, in a lessened burden of real estate taxation, in decreasing social discontent, and in a general stimulation of our whole economic life."

This was the situation in 1937, and since that time the average pro-

The housing problem in Canada is the most important element in the reconstruction problem after the war. Housing if properly handled is capable of creating a new industry which will be even more important than aviation as a channel for investment and employment.

Dr. Faludi was an internationally known expert on prefabricated housing in Europe before the rise of racial exclusiveness in Germany and Italy compelled him to come to Canada. He believes that Canada needs a strong Research Institute to examine into the whole problem of housing from every angle.

duction was not more than 15,000 dwelling units a year. Assuming Mr. Clarke's supposition, that the yearly need is about 50,000 units, we have a deficit in housing at present of about 175,000 units. This deficit will increase in the next two or three years in a much greater proportion, because housing production has now ceased completely. The actual supply takes care only of defence housing tackled by Wartime Housing Limited with a new building method which allows the production of all the parts of a house in the factory so that the ready-made building units could be shipped to the building lot, and assembled in a few hours. With this building method the government was able to face the immediate and urgent needs of the housing problem related to localities where war industries are situated. These houses, the so-called prefabricated houses, are really temporary houses as far as their location is concerned, and permanent as far as their structure is concerned. The intention of the government is to move these houses after the war, when the war industries will have to drop the new workers they have employed, to other towns where peace industries will develop. The original conception of the government was to avoid the creation of those depressing ghost towns which flourished and died after the great war.

The enormous progress of the prefabricated house industry in the States gives us the impression that the future needs in housing can be solved only through prefabrication, which will reduce the production cost of houses at least 35% or 40% in the post-war period.

For the production of prefabricated houses Canada will need new factories, while a great number of large factories will no longer be required for producing aircraft, munitions and tanks. Why not switch these factories over, with their skilled labor and organization, to the production of houses, using the same light, efficient materials which led to such a great economy in war industries? In this case the policy in defense housing production, with its temporary aims in location is a great mistake, because instead of creating permanent and healthy communities with all the modern conceptions for a happy life, they are preparing temporary, modern slum towns because of the lack of large scale planning with all the social services needed.

The People's Needs

Wartime Housing Ltd. is not to blame for it, because it was instructed to build, without delay and with great speed, houses so that the workmen and their families could be housed in reasonably comfortable conditions to prevent huge labor turnovers, and make it possible for the workers to give their maximum efforts to production.

However we should realize that it is not enough to produce houses by industrial mass production in factories, but it is also necessary to continue the mass production idea on the ground, with a consideration of the lives of the people in the houses, of their social needs, of their relations to one another and to the community. The prefabricated houses are not finished products even if they are produced on an assembly line in the

factory, because however perfectly and completely they are produced, they must be transported and placed in a definite position on the building lot, erected and connected with the public services, to make a functional living machine from the inert parts prepared in the factory.

We must understand that the future social needs will demand something better than small houses spread over small building lots on land subdivided on the gridiron pattern.

The past policy of housing is characterized by lack of planning for social and economic stability. It was considered only in its local aspects and not connected with its environment as a future community development, and therefore it resulted in neighborhood deterioration.

Experience shows us that the structural life of a dwelling is two or three times that of its neighborhood, which means that the quality of a particular district tends to decline long before its houses become structurally obsolete. This civic waste can be avoided only by planning, building and operating a large number of dwellings as one neighborhood unit.

The provision of proper homes for all classes in Canada will have three aspects in the future:

(1) Dwellings for those families who have adequate income either for renting, purchase or construction of a house. (22% of the population.)

(2) Dwellings for the wage earner with reasonable security of income who can pay a modest rent or can only make a very small down payment if he is buying a house, and who requires a long period in which to pay the total price. (This is 68% of the population.)

(3) Finally dwellings for the lowest income groups who have not and may never have the ability or opportunity to earn sufficient to pay a rent for the size of dwelling required to house their families under minimum conditions of health and decency. (10% of the population.)

Today, and in the future, in opposition to the policy of defence housing, the problem is not how to provide temporary remedies, but how to achieve permanent cures.

Ideal vs. Fact

The average Canadian has formed an ideal of his house which is related to his standard of living; this is the two- or three-bedroom detached family house, on a good-sized lot. But this tailor-made dream house is a far cry from what he really gets. The speculator builder provides for him houses on very small lots, where buildings are crowded together with only the minimum standards of air, light and space. The suburbs of Toronto and Montreal are full of thousands and thousands such houses recently built, and it was never taken into consideration that the building and housing sciences can today offer something much better at a lower price.

There is no education of the general public that the individual family detached house is not always the best solution and is not suitable for every category of income or family size. There are plenty of other and better solutions.

The present supply of housing is based on an uneconomical conception of building which the low income class cannot afford. We should therefore build today with the same spirit that creates the efficiency and economy of the motor-car available to the millions of Canada's population.

The fact that the handicraft method of building houses is wasteful and inefficient, and that the building industry is not an industry at all but a conglomeration of disintegrated units such as builders, subcontractors, manufacturers, realtors, architects, makes it obvious that the solution lies in adopting revolutionary changes. Already some small but encouraging beginnings have been made in the matters of prefabrication and large scale production, for a market assured by the government.

The emergency has permitted the

use of many materials and building techniques which were resisted by obsolete building codes and other obstacles of normal times. But we are very far from our real goal.

If we were able today to set standards of accommodation and equipment and of social facilities, to remove the obstacles of high land costs, and to achieve an improvement of the efficiency of all phases of the production of housing, we will have prepared something really fundamental for the future of Canada.

At the tenth meeting of the *Fortune* Round Table in September 1941 Mr. C. F. Palmer, Co-ordinator of Defence Housing in the States, answering the question, "Will housing create a new industry of more importance even than aviation or will it equal the automobile as an outlet for investment and employment?" made the following statement: "To take care of defence housing and replacement alone, we need to build \$25,000 units during the fiscal year. We now have cut this need to 525,000, 125,000 of which will be publicly built and 400,000 privately financed. The houses being built with public money are infinitely more 'livable' than those put up during the last war, and despite their greater cubic content and better equipment, they are costing less . . . because of technical improvements that have come along."

A Ten-Year Program

Concerning the postwar needs he recommended a preliminary goal of 1,600,000 non-farm units a year, 600,000 of them to be built with government subsidy for low income families. It should be a ten year program; at its end the nation would have six million subsidized units that would rehouse 24,000,000 persons. The cost each year would be \$2,100,000,000, on which the service charges would amount to only \$35,000,000. As for the one million units to be left to private capital to produce: "If we take the private building at an average cost of around \$5000 for a dwelling, we will run into \$5 billion per annum. Thus public and private housing together would add up to \$7,100,000,000. The combined program would employ more than 1,600,000 men for ten years."

What about Canada? In much smaller proportion this country will have to face similar problems and will have to prepare similar programs.

But if we wish to avoid the mistakes of the past, we must be adequately prepared to tackle courageously the entire problem in its financial, economic, social and technical aspects.

This can be done by setting up at once a research and experimental Institute. Such an Institute would serve as a clearing house for information, co-ordinate studies, surveys and researches. It should engage the services of competent specialists as planners, architects, engineers, economists, social workers, lawyers and other specialists for laboratory experiments and construction. It should have the capacity and the power not only to prepare but to execute plans in an efficient and practical way, to show the industries and government agencies how to solve organizational and technical problems involved. We cannot wait until legislation, government bureaucracy and the building industry struggle through uncoordinated half-way solutions, often based on the shortsighted selfishness of conflicting interests rather than on consideration for the benefit of the country.

We can learn from some foreign examples that there are ways to cope with problems involving the future life of a country.

And Canada possesses everything necessary for success in the fight for her future natural resources, immense land, great wealth, and inventive human material.

"The Future begins today," said J. B. Priestley in an article on post-war reconstruction problems; "the future is constantly growing out of the present and becomes whatever the present makes it."

Why not begin today?

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Net Deferred Royalty	\$5,600
	Gross Royalty (not available)
	Net Preferred Royalty \$10,500
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WRITE OR PHONE

Dated July 14, 1942

Thousands of Norwegians Plan the "Excursion"

To halt the flight of Norwegians across the North Sea to join the fighting forces of their country, the Germans have imposed a death penalty for only making preparations.

But the number of "excursionists" is growing.

WITH the coming of summer, the thoughts of thousands of Norwegians, young and old, men and women, are turning to thoughts of an excursion. There is only one excursion in the Norway of today. When a Norwegian speaks of preparing for "the excursion," it means that he is thinking of the dangerous voyage which thousands of his compatriots made last summer and autumn, the journey across the North Sea to join the forces of Free Norway preparing to drive out the invaders who have made all Norway one vast concentration camp.

In their desperate endeavors to deter the excursionists, the Germans have now imposed the death penalty even for making preparations for the journey. The best that anyone detected could hope for would be days of torturing and the concentration camp. The preparations are exceedingly difficult and possible only because the percentage of quislings and traitors in Norway is so small. The journey requires food, warm clothing, petrol and, above all, a boat and these must be obtained with complete secrecy in spite of the continual watch of the Gestapo. Food in Norway is just about sufficient to live on. To save enough for a journey which may last a week means sacrifice and skill, for the excursionists cannot afford to starve themselves beforehand and risk being unfit. Much warm clothing has been confiscated. Petrol is like gold and the boats are guarded.

Nevertheless these things are got together by methods which it would not now be wise to describe. The boats may have to sail without charts and simply a map from a school atlas, but that is not of great importance.

The men and women who have landed at Scottish ports to wait only long enough to recover from the rigors of the journey before setting out for London to enlist in one of the services have amazing stories to tell, the details of which in many cases cannot be published until the last German has been chased out of Oslo. Take the case of a twenty-year old Norwegian whom we will call Rolf. He escaped with thirteen other boys at twenty he was the oldest and their leader! They eluded the coastal patrols and had been at sea eighteen hours when it began to blow so strongly that there was no alternative but to put back.

Typical Experiences

Then during the second night while they were near the Norwegian coast the sea dropped and they decided to go on again. When dawn came they were still in sight of the coast, having been at sea 36 hours. For two days they rowed and sailed in good weather and then came another storm, smashing the mast and breaking up the hatches. Somehow they kept the boat watertight and fought the storm and cold. Exactly a week after leaving Norway they arrived in a port in the Shetlands. And they went through all this merely to get the right to be trained to fight the Germans!

The story is typical of dozens. The parties have varied from four in tiny cockleshells to forty in larger boats. Sometimes the weather has been fine and the danger has come chiefly from German patrol boats and planes. The Germans now supervise the fishermen severely and forbid fishing at night anywhere and during the day outside a fifteen mile range of the coast. But the frequent escapes have made them so nifty that often they shoot first and ask afterwards so that many innocent fishermen going about their business have been killed.

The most dangerous area is reckoned to be that lying from fifteen to

thirty miles from the coast. Here there is no hope of being mistaken by a plane for a fishing boat, there are patrol vessels and mines. Many of the escapers have stories to tell of passing within inches of mines laid in the hope of trapping British ships which might be bringing a raiding party.

One of those who escaped last year was Mrs. Christina Johanesen whose husband had already escaped with the elder children the year before. Mrs. Johanesen could not go with him then for her baby was only two months old. But a year later she received an "invitation" to an excursion with her three young boys, the eldest seven. She still does not know who issued the invitation, how it was brought to her house. But she found the boat and they cleared the Norwegian coast in a gale. When the wind dropped, out came the German aircraft. They machine gunned the boat, then dropped hand grenades and fragmentation bombs. Some of the men were hit and the boat was holed. But they sailed on and eventually reached port.

BY DAVID G. JOHNSTON

There are hundreds of stories like this waiting to be told, although occasionally a party escapes and makes the journey with only minor discomfort. Luck is with them so that the searchlight of the German patrol boat does not strike them, the weather stays fine, the patrolling aircraft mistake them for fishermen, the engine does not fail nor the propeller foul wreckage in mid-ocean. But these are the exceptions and if the young Norwegian airmen and soldiers look more serious than most men of their age, it is because they have been through experiences which have aged them and because they are thinking of millions who can escape only by going through the same experiences.

Not all the Norwegians take the North Sea Excursion. There are other ways out of Norway. One party of fifty found their way to England via Moscow, Istanbul, Bagdad, Bombay, Durban and Capetown—a journey of five months to reach a spot only a few hours away by aeroplane! Crossing into Sweden is now a very difficult and hazardous business, but it has been done by many. One young Norwegian, now an airman, escaped via Stockholm, Moscow, Odessa, where he arrived when Germany invaded Russia, Rostov, Baku, Teheran, Bara, Bombay and then back to England by more orthodox routes!



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For another example, there is no suitable substitute for brass and copper in ammunition. In short, copper, today, is a most essential metal.

A brilliant, startling flash in the sky... a flaming meteor crashes earthward! Our anti-aircraft gunners have again found the heart of an enemy bomber! But, there will be other bombers, and another barrage of thousands of shells must be sent up to defeat their grim purpose.

To help make these shells and other munitions is the reason why Anaconda facilities have been greatly enlarged... the reason why its skilled staff has been more than doubled... for copper... more copper is needed to help win this war.

Yes, large quantities of copper and its alloys are needed for cartridge cases, projectile bands, time fuses, and for essential parts of tanks, trucks, ships, and countless other key components of our war effort.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Air War is Swiftly Changing

BY DYSON CARTER

CAIRO authorities admit that in one day Rommel blasted over 200 British tanks. In one morning at Kursk the Russians destroyed about 240 German tanks. Wildly conflicting theories have circulated to explain these extraordinary mass knock-outs. But it is clear that bombers are doing most of the work. The Nazis have adopted a form of the new Russian rocket bomb, which is just as effective on the desert as on the steppes.

Two entirely new types of rocket weapon have just been revealed. In addition to the device described a few weeks ago in this department, the Red Air Force now has a rocket gun. This has absolutely no recoil because the "shells" are released by gravity, like bombs. At the instant of release the shell-propelling explosive comes into action, hurling the missile downward at great speed and with far straighter trajectory than a bomb. Special anti-tank fighter planes are fitted with mul-

tiples rocket discharge guns. These fire 30 shells at once. The deadly charges are showered downwards in a "shotgun" pattern from which the fastest tank can hardly escape. This weapon is far superior to the dive bomber. It amounts to a battery of trench-mortars fired from the air.

The other new rocket weapon is really an artillery piece on wings. Until now airplane cannons have been of very small caliber because a plane cannot absorb much recoil. The rocket cannon fires what is said to be a "very large" shell. This shell is expelled at low velocity (perhaps by compressed air) and immediately after leaving the barrel it picks up great speed by means of a self-contained rocket mechanism.

Right here we will risk one of our rare predictions. *These aerial cannons will bring about drastic and perhaps shocking changes in air war.* The reason is simple. The rocket

cannon fires what is really an aerial torpedo. That is, a heavy charge of high explosive driven towards its target by a self-contained power source. Naval torpedoes, once they were perfected, ended forever the usefulness of the battleship (although the steel manufacturers naturally have not yet discovered this fact). Enormous masses of protective armor did not save the *Prince of Wales* once Jap torpedoes struck. Of extreme significance for the Allied Nations is the fact that giant bombers like the Boeings and Douglasses cannot possibly be protected against the aerial torpedoes, all ballyhoo to the contrary. They may be proof against flak and the light fighter cannons now in use. But the rocket shell carries a charge sufficient to shatter anything that flies, if a hit is made anywhere.

Air war is swiftly changing. Pinning our faith on fleets of huge bombers is reminiscent of the one-track thinking that built fleets of warships to enforce a "blockade" which chemical engineering long ago made impossible.

Almost any day may see the appearance of radical new fighting aircraft. Few of us appreciate how quickly aviation advanced even in peacetime. Not forty years ago the Wright brothers flew their original plane at 31 miles per hour, with a wing load of 1½ pounds per square foot, and lifted by an airscrew driven with 12 horsepower. Today we accept 400 miles per hour, wing loads beyond 40 pounds per square foot, and multi-motored power plants delivering 8000 horsepower to a single ship.

Big Changes Ahead

What is coming?

Five years have gone by since H. E. Wimperis, in a presidential address to the Royal Aeronautical Society, predicted that 500 miles per hour might be attained but probably would not be much exceeded by conventional planes. He was right. He was also right in the remarkable forecast he made as to the direction of future aviation progress. Wimperis received scant attention. The latest news makes his speech worth examining.

Two factors, Wimperis insisted, limit present designs and point the way to radical departures. These are wing structure and motor placement. From wind tunnel tests we have found that ridges or specks of dirt only one-thousandth of an inch above the wing surface will perceptibly drag a giant bomber. But already the limit of practical polishing and streamlining has been reached. The reason lies in the motor-propeller assembly.

Almost all of today's planes are "tractors." The airscrew pulls the plane ahead. At the same time a tremendous propeller blast is thrown back against the wings, fuselage and engine nacelles. This design, said Wimperis, is the brick wall against which aeronautical engineers are butting their ideas. The solution is to revert to "pusher" design, with the propeller behind the engine, sending its air blast into the open spaces behind the ship. This arrangement requires complete redesigning of the whole craft. The centre of gravity is shifted rearward, the tail assembly must be completely altered to handle the new balance and the new slip stream which is no longer broken by the wings.

From such familiar arguments Dr. Wimperis jumped to startle his 1937 audience with this conclusion: new types of air cooled engines, driving pusher-type propellers, might be so constructed that the enormous mass of air required to cool them would not drag the plane back at all. Indeed, on the basis of cold mathematical equations, air cooling might conceivably give the craft a forward



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General Manager: "Who is that man working around the water tube boiler? I don't seem to recognize him."

Plant Superintendent: "No, I suppose you don't, Mr. Scott. He's not one of our men. He's our accident-stopper."

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Plant Superintendent: "An expert trained in ferreting out trouble before it happens, Mr. Scott. That man is one of the Boiler Inspection Company's field men. He's part of our engineering insurance. You see, a Boiler Inspection policy not only underwrites our risk of damage and loss, but it provides this expert inspection service to minimize the possibility of accident."

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push in addition to the propeller's thrust.

This seems to be a contradiction. How can a huge motor move through the air at extreme speed without offering resistance to that air and thus dragging back the plane?

On paper it is simple. Relatively cool atmospheric air rushes through the engine's cooling channels. These give to the air great quantities of waste engine heat. The heated air undergoes an almost instantaneous rise in volume and pressure. Having the engine at the rear the hot air expands and gives the aircraft a thrust forward—just as the explosive blast of a rocket propels its missile. Indeed we can picture the air as being "exploded" by the motor's heat.

Gasoline Turbines

Last year we predicted in *Science Front* that conventional airplane engines would be superseded by gasoline turbines. A month ago Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, chairman of the United States National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, told the Harvard War Institute that gas turbines for airplanes are almost here. They are a logical development of the huge superchargers now in use, pumps that force air into the carburetor. Actually the gas turbine is what Dr. Wimperis visioned from an entirely different point of view.

Instead of pumping air and gasoline into the excessively complex mechanism of the modern engine, plus the use of streams of cooling air, the whole construction is vastly simplified by using only an exploding stream of gasoline-air mixture to rotate a turbine which directly turns the propeller. Both engine and cooling system disappear, being replaced by one unit that has no pistons, crankshaft, valves or spark-plugs.

Now one of the world's most daring scientific inventors has beaten all competition again. Dr. Robert H. Goddard, dean of rocket research, has patented a combined turbine and rocket aircraft. He uses rocket-blast to drive turbines which enable the plane to take off with propellers, and climb to the stratosphere. At that level the turbines are cut out and the rockets alone propel the ship. At high altitudes rocket motors require far less fuel than present engines. The higher they fly the faster they can drive the plane and the greater the load they can carry.

What such a power plant would mean to long distance bombing is something to file away for your next nightmare.

Foresight

BY PARKYN IAN MURRAY

WITH thought being given to the possibility of post-war barter and the establishment of an international trade dollar, it might be interesting to recall an item which appeared in the London Courier of 1825 and was reprinted in "The Spirit of the Public Journals" the same year. It was entitled "My Grandson's Life and Times To be Written by Himself in 1925," and its unnamed author foresaw 117 years ago abandonment of the gold standard. He also foresaw some of the revolutionary uses for silver—now being used as a solder, for bearings in airplanes and to replace the tin means.

"A century ago, nay, within my own recollection," the article was to have read in 1925, "the circulating medium of this country consisted of gold, silver and copper. The mines of South America had furnished but few samples of the first and second, and, in consequence of their scarcity, they were called the precious metals."

"I was but a lad when the mines were brought into full play. The effects of what was called the success of the speculators who worked them, were curious enough. Individuals who had been wonderfully enriched from the uncommonly high charges made for all articles of daily consumption, soon found that their present incomes would not purchase more than an eighth of what the same money could formerly have bought. For a time

larger and larger sums continued to be demanded, but, in the end, no quantity of bullion would procure the necessities of life. The old denominations were still in use, but articles could only be bought by barter. Nothing was more common than for a butcher, when asked the price of a leg of mutton, to reply, 'It is half a crown a pound, but we can't take gold or silver'."

(Barter can be a fair mode of exchange in normal times, but I did not find it so during the United States bank holiday in March, 1933. Caught in New York without funds, and in the

rain, I sacrificed a \$7 fountain pen for a two-mile taxi ride and a \$9 gold pencil for a \$1 umbrella.)

This English writer saw the day when the price of admission to theatres would be household articles, turkeys or geese, raw and roasted. He pictured a spacious soup kitchen in the wings of each theatre, where actors received their salary by the day, in basins. Successful authors, in lieu of the receipts of the third night, received a perpetual free admission to the kitchen. If he knew that movie houses were now accepting old aluminum cooking utensils for use not

in soup kitchens but in planes—he would probably not be the least bit surprised.

He could hear on all sides the cry for a new circulating medium. "It was necessary, as the metals once called precious now began to be used for the meanest purposes. It will create astonishment at the present day to state it, but I actually stared like a conjuror when I first saw a warming pan of silver. And I verily believe that if we had then seen what is now an everyday spectacle, a poor ragged laborer cooking beef sausages in a golden frying pan, we should

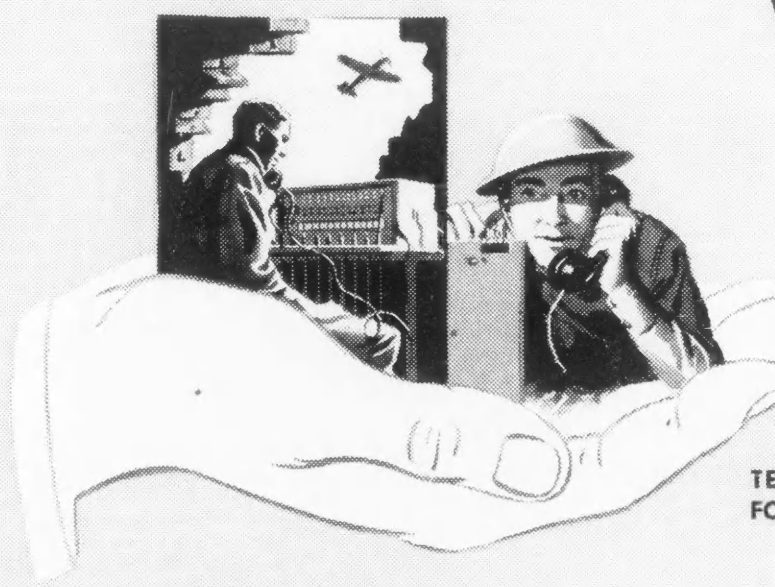
have questioned his honesty and suspected him of robbing the mint—a building in which metals were manufactured into what was then called money."

BOOK SERVICE

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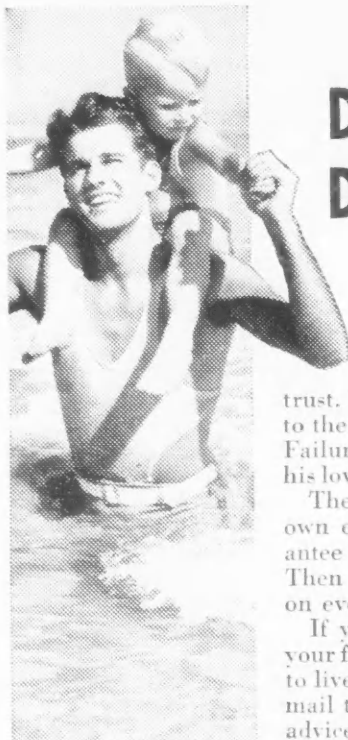
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OTTAWA LETTER

Ministerial Revolt Is Possible

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

IF IT WERE not for the regularity with which logical and expected developments fail to materialize where Mr. King's uncomfortable position on the conscription matter is concerned we would be strongly tempted to anticipate a more significant situation on the third reading of Bill 80 than attended the second reading stage. The basis of at least a minor cabinet "crisis" which, if it occurred, could easily extend into a major one is present, and our scouts tell us that at least one ministerial hand is poised over the switch, the closing of which would blow the fuse.

But ministerial hands have been in that position before, only to be withdrawn in obedience to nerve impulses stemming from cautious ministerial second thoughts—such second thoughts being induced in turn by that magic control which the Prime Minister exercises over his colleagues. Since that control has not yet failed except in the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Cardin's case, we do not propose to go out on a limb and convert a possibility into a probability. Still, the potentialities of a blow-up which would seriously interest the country are real enough to merit some advance attention whether or not anything is to come of them.

The matter is Mr. King's amended formula for establishing conscription for overseas service if and when he should consider that it has become necessary to Canada's military effort—his plan, revealed for the first time when he was closing the debate on second reading of the bill, to come back to Parliament for a vote of confidence in the Government in connection with the proclamation of overseas conscription. To the more or less impatient man in the street this may have seemed to be little if anything more than an added movement in the Prime Minister's side-stepping routine to which he had become inured, but to members of Parliament, especially to conscriptionist members, and more especially to conscriptionist Cabinet Ministers, it had quite a different significance. They had spoken in support of the bill after the Prime Minister had sponsored it for second reading with what was taken to be assurance that with the statutory impediment to conscription for overseas removed by the passing of the bill the Government, if the necessity should arise, would establish conscription without further reference to Parliament.

The disclosure, in the final utterance in the debate when under the rules the proposal could not be challenged, that Mr. King did propose a further reference to Parliament in the form of a motion for an expression of confidence in the Government, appeared to those who had committed themselves to support of the bill in the light of the Prime Minister's earlier statement to be a departure which seriously modified the situation. It was such an interpretation of the move that provoked Mr. Hanson to forceful protest on the evening of the second reading vote, when, the debate being concluded by the Prime Minister, he was denied an opportunity for examining the proposal for a confidence vote.

CONSCRIPTIONISTS who supported the bill in the belief that they were taking the last step but one in the approach to conscription felt after Mr. King's confidence vote disclosure that they had been victimized. But the word we have is that conscriptionists in the Cabinet feel that they have a double grievance. This reported grievance goes back to the stage when Mr. King proposed to introduce the bill. Gossip from the East Block at the time, which seemed to have pretty substantial foundation, was that the Prime Minister wanted to leave a loophole in sponsoring the bill, to tie it to a condition that conscription would not be proclaimed by the Government until after Parlia-

ment had again been consulted. The gossip was further to the effect that conscriptionist Ministers—Messrs. Macdonald, Ralston and Hsley being mentioned particularly—protested with such vigor that he consented to forego the loop-hole and present the bill as representing finality in the matter as far as Parliament was concerned. Gossip, indeed, had it that the possibility of a split in the Cabinet was only avoided by Mr. King's acquiescence in the wishes of his leading conscriptionist colleagues.

Our information now is (and we believe it to be fairly reliable) that when Mr. King revealed to his colleagues before the time came for him to close the second reading debate that he proposed to announce that if conscription were to be established there would be a further reference to Parliament through the medium of a motion of confidence, there was something much more serious than astonishment in the council chamber. We are told that one at least of the more convinced conscriptionist Ministers wanted to resign forthwith in protest and was only persuaded against doing so by his conscriptionist associates. And had he resigned it is more than likely that others would have done likewise, leaving Mr. King with half a Government.

Our scouts have it that third reading, usually a pro forma matter, may be made the occasion for definite protest against the vote of confidence rider not only by Mr. Hanson but by one or more of the disgruntled Ministers as well. They have it in mind that some of the frequently-mooted cabinet resignations may at last be in sight. But as already indicated, we prefer to wait and see. We feel there is good precedent for this cautious course. The Cabinet Ministers have waited and seen several times already and what they have seen has been good enough to overcome whatever inclination they may have had towards resigning. Moreover, Mr. King has had more than a week to work on his malcontents, and time has always been on the Prime Minister's side. He has converted inward cabinet cleavage into outward cabinet unanimity in shorter time than that on numerous occasions.

Nevertheless, the situation may well be worth watching until Bill 80 is finally embalmed in the statutes. We are too wary to attempt to assess it definitely in advance.

AND since we are more or less on the subject of military matters, it may be of some interest to note the length to which continental co-ordination of war economy has taken us in our association with our good neighbors, allies and cousins below the more-than-ever-imaginary boundary line. Old timers who used to spend so much time viewing with alarm will have to be very deeply preoccupied in the common war fortunes of the United Nations to let the latest progress in this matter pass and we are sure it cannot have come to the notice of Mr. Church, M.P., since we have not seen any protest by him. Not that the development to which we refer is anything but a good thing for its immediate purpose, but we do fear it will disturb those whose conception of loyalty is dated to pre-war days.

The thing is that under the new priorities system which Mr. Howe's Department has adopted intact from Washington's War Production Board and which requires the use of symbols on all purchase orders for materials in order to identify the ultimate disposition of the materials, the armed forces of Canada are not distinguished from the armed forces of the United States but are actually identified with them. The symbol to be used by the purchaser of material for use in the manufacture of supplies for the Canadian Army and the R.C.A.F. is to be "USA" and the sym-

bol to be used by the purchaser of material for making supplies for the Royal Canadian Navy is to be "USN" these being the symbols used in the United States priority forms to indicate the purchasers of material for supplies for the U.S. Army and Air Force and the U.S. Navy.

The reason for the use of the same symbols in connection with supplies for the Canadian forces as are used in the case of the U.S. forces is that of giving effect to the agreement between Washington and Ottawa that Canadian users of scarce war supplies from U.S. sources are to be treated on a basis of equality with U.S. users in respect of priorities or allocations of such supplies.



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A Youth Ministry to Co-ordinate Youth Training

BY COL. B. C. HOOPER

THE idea of a federal Ministry of Youth to act as a co-ordinator of youth training in all parts of Canada, has undoubtedly taken a strong hold upon the minds of many Canadians. It is not too early for us to begin to consider the general blueprint for the whole project of youth training within the nation, although there is room for study and discussion before the details can be developed. Academic and practical approaches must be exhaustively reviewed, the right people must be interested, and the right ideas brought together, before progress can be made.

In an earlier article (SATURDAY NIGHT February 28) the present writer suggested that in view of the prominent place which the associations of Boys Scouts and Girl Guides have attained in our youth training program, and of the very strong citizen executive personnel upon which they are able to draw, they might become the foundation upon which the national program could be built. It is possible, however, to understand a measure of reluctance in these groups to submerge themselves in the larger movement, and to recall that in the dreams of the founder, Lord Baden-Powell, no thought of such expansion found a place. These organizations are themselves complete and must continue in an independent existence. In a very special way they recognize the importance of family and community units; they must not be unduly intruded upon by the state.

But the problem of the correlation of the activities of the various youth organizations now in being, and the extension of such activities among vast numbers now untouched by them, still remains — and becomes daily more urgent in relation to post-war conditions. Oft-repeated statements of fact come to mind, and for purposes of emphasis some of them may be repeated here:

Our Greatest Asset

(1) Youth is the greatest single national asset.

(2) Canada, in common with other participants in the Great War, 1914-18, suffered the loss of an appalling portion of the youth of the day.

(3) Loss of youth in 1914-18 makes for a paucity of adequate leadership in democratic nations throughout the world.

(4) Youth, throughout the depression years extending through the decade following 1929, suffered from inadequate opportunity of employment, from the difficulty of securing advanced education, and generally, from the political and economic ills of the period.

(5) The youth of Canada and her allied democracies has again been precipitated into a world war with the consequent disruption of normal careers.

(6) Far-reaching changes will ensue in the international and economic situations on a democratic victory in the present war.

(7) Canada's educational system has partially failed in inculcating those principles involved in such matters as the importance of family and community units, respect for constituted authority, loyalty to King and country, respect for the flag, and the greatness of the Commonwealth in world affairs.

(8) Within a relatively short period to-day's youth in Canada, Britain and the U.S.A. must assume a dominant position in the affairs of the allied democracies.

(9) Preservation of the democratic way of life must involve an international organization of English-speaking people, willing and able to enforce measures looking to the preservation of Anglo-Saxon culture.

(10) The value of youth training and the inculcation of ideas in youth is amply proven by the present and, let us hope, ephemeral success of the dictatorships, with due reservations to our Russian allies.

(11) Regeneration of church and educational policies and activities is an urgent problem if youth is to be

With one eye on the future and the other on the past, Colonel Hooper outlines in this article a plan for the future welfare of youth in this Dominion and all Anglo-Saxon countries.

To the question "Why Hitler?" the author replies, "Hitler Youth!" Much of the personnel of our armed forces is made up of young men, and young women occupy a large place in wartime industry; they will want, after the war, a better future. Colonel Hooper points out that now is the time to make plans for them and all youth.

held within our religious and cultural spheres.

Something lies behind the reluctance of our statesmen to embark upon a concerted youth movement. Is it inertia? Is it fear? One may be inclined to ask "Why Hitler?" The answer to that question is—"Hitler youth!" Other questions may be logically asked. "Are the German people guilty or is it the generation of youth under perverse leadership that we must accuse?" "Should there be world chaos after the war, how much better equipped than German youth are our youth to handle it?" "Shall we win ourselves to death?" "A wind is rising and the rivers flow."

Eric Knight in his book, "This Above All," in a picture of sordid realism says of two young people: Girl: "You couldn't want to lose the war?"

Boy: "Lose what? If there are things in England that can be killed by the loss of a war, then they deserve to die, but what is fine and enduring in England cannot be killed by a military defeat."

Half-baked thought? Perhaps. Yes, but then youth is half-baked or over-baked, and the form of youth thought must be completed and properly answered.

The war is urgent, terribly urgent, and two years hence we shall be either victors or slaves. To a sage that means to-morrow. What are we doing to-day? Is it not possible that most of us are hoping that something will happen to let us forget the whole business and go back to our comfortable ways? If so, let us disabuse our minds at once. When this grisly business is over the veteran of the air, the sea, and the army must be met and answered.

In Canada's handling of this great youth problem oldsters dare not, if wise, ignore what has taken place in Germany any more than can our military chiefs ignore the lessons taught by the German army of spearhead attacks with heavy armor, of defence in depth, tactics now elementary.

Nazis Built on Youth

We must first, last, and always realize that the Nazi dream of victory is not built on adult competence; rather on youth in its years of hope. In these young lives maladjustment and insecurity was replaced by a new motif, "hope." How real this is, how well we know. In the years 1918 and 1919 the writer was billeted on the Platz in Siegburg, a German city in the spearhead beyond the Rhine. A German gymnasium or school accommodating fifteen hundred children faced our domicile. Children paraded to and from their school past the door. Two years of malnutrition had turned them into anaemic, unemotional robots. No cheer, no laugh—no play. Alas, the pity of it! That generation is mostly too old for the army now but yet they and their children have a gleam of hope. This inponderable thing is added to Germany's mighty military strength; this we must combat. The soldier's life is better than the existence they have known. First they were unpatriotic reactionaries. They became converts to an ideal. Perhaps at first they yielded to the threat of force, hoping "something might happen to save them." But their instruction was thorough and the State co-ordinators accomplished the rest. They were satisfied with something that seemed—but failed—to guarantee security. A half loaf is better than

ward practical accomplishments and these principles were cultivated by day and by night by books, pamphlets, newspapers, and radio. In 1940 eight million German boys and girls were drawn into branches of the National Socialist Youth Organization.

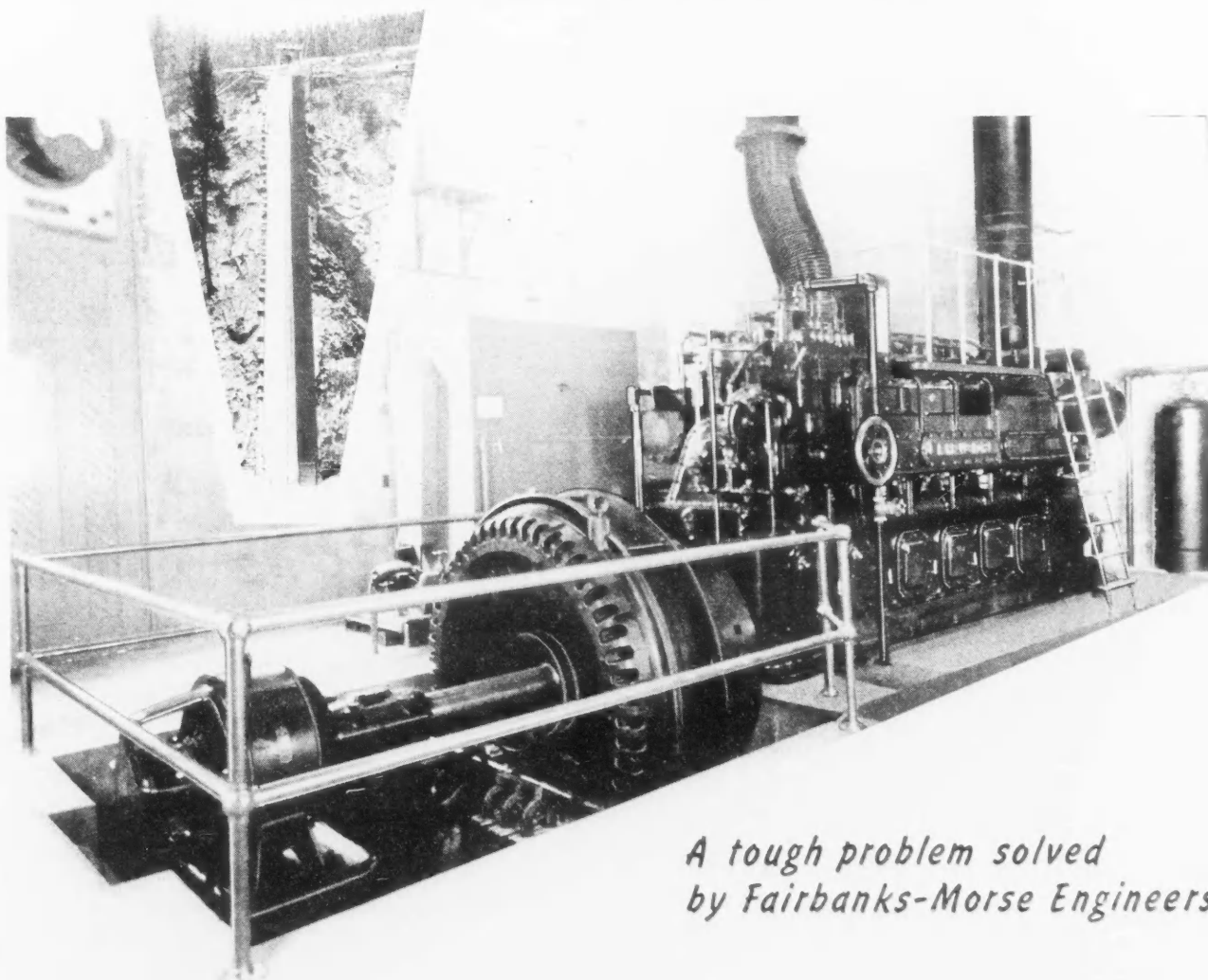
Avoid German Poison

While it may be necessary for our army leaders to follow German army tactics and German army textbooks till something better is devised, it must be in our minds to avoid this practice as we would a virulent poison in our youth training plan. The cornerstone of the future lies in failures of the past. Social and economic security demands that we work out a living structure for human progress. Our highest aspirations must be worked out always with the thought of international decency and order. Many ardent and thoughtful readers will say, "These youth organization plans are nebulous and unrealistic. Let us win the war before we talk about winning the peace." The answer to that is that a great many more ardent and far-seeing citizens recognize it as a

relative project towards winning the war.

The last Annual Report of the Ontario Council of Education for Citizenship indicates that much has been accomplished. Many provinces have co-operated in forming provincial councils of this great youth organization. Ontario is not one of these, yet appreciating the opinions of Dr. Duncan McArthur, Ontario's Minister of Education, we hope this general project is receiving attention; in the meantime the gap is being filled by the Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation, a valiant group serving that growth of public demand for fostering among our students the emotions, knowledge and faith essential to a dynamic democracy. Added to these, the Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire and the Local Council of Women keenly desire action.

Is it not evident that we need in Canada a Ministry of Youth whose principal purpose will be the co-ordination of and direction of the splendid efforts of all these distinguished groups of good Canadian people?



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A sturdy ramp was built down the steep and uneven cliffs of the ravine as shown on the inset of above illustration. The engine was transported to

the top of the ravine on a specially constructed sled which was hauled by a heavy duty truck on level stretches and by two trailer trucks on the grades. It was slid down the ramp under the control of a portable steam winch and installed in the power house, where it is used for auxiliary power for the town.

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202

THIS WEEK IN RADIO

The British Are Getting Busy in the Air

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

IT SEEMS to me that a radio column ought to do something more than comment on programs that most people know about anyway. A radio column should be useful in discovering the unknown. Particularly when the CBC or the private radio stations of Canada have no journal of their own, and the newspapers of the country look upon radio as something with the smallpox. For that reason, when a listener writes in to this space to say "thank you" for revealing some hitherto unknown radio program, we feel particularly happy about it, and spend even longer hours trying to find another worth-while program to recommend.

Take the fact that Norman Corwin has arrived in London to write and direct seven new broadcasts (Mondays, starting July 27) to tell the people of the United States and Canada how British citizenry is reacting under combat conditions. That's real news. Radio fans who have enjoyed Corwin's plays on the air wouldn't miss a "Corwin" from London for anything. It was Ed Murrow's idea that Corwin go to Britain. Corwin took with him a couple of assistants, and they will be aided by two of the BBC's best program men, Lawrence Gilliam and Val Gielgud.

Or take the freshly-announced news that Noel Coward and J. B. Priestley will produce a new all-British short-wave program, starting Sunday, July 26. It's designed for this continent, too, and will star illustrious names of the British entertainment world. We doubt very much if Canadian radio listeners would know anything about this program if they weren't regular readers of SATURDAY NIGHT. Now they have been tipped off, they will examine their newspaper radio columns for the precise hour of the program, although heaven knows how the show will be listed in the programs.

Here's another brand new program listeners will surely want to hear. It's called "Commandos". It's the first documented wartime adventure series. It started last Wednesday, July 15. Brewster Morgan, whose "Report to the Nation", and "Spirit of '42" were smash hits, is the producer. The scene of the first program was set in an advanced training camp

for Commandos, "somewhere in England". Four boys, two Americans, a Canadian and an Englishman, are undergoing rigorous training which weeds out about 95 per cent of the men who try to be Commandos. If you like thrills in your radio entertainment, surely this program has great possibilities.

FOR those who like something on a little higher level than Lou Holtz, there's Arturo Toscanini this Sunday, July 19, introducing for the first time in the western hemisphere, Dmitri Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony. Music lovers will agree that here is something significant. This is the second exclusive NBC program when a major work of Russia's leading composer has been introduced. Critics believe that the Shostakovich work will prove a permanent contribution to the world's classics. It is dedicated to the current struggle against fascism, and interprets in the universal language of music the fight of all freedom-loving peoples against aggression.

Not will listeners have read in many other places about the new program "Littletown, U.S.A.", which opened recently on CBS, Sundays. The series depicts in dramatic form the plain citizen's reaction to the war and the effect of the war on his everyday life. It will probably resemble the Canadian "Newbridge", but it is to be hoped the American counterpart will be a better program than "Newbridge". Still, many listeners liked the story about J. J. Roebuck and the homey people of the Canadian town. "Newbridge" went off the air recently, and the writer, Alan Sullivan, spoke briefly on the final broadcast. The creator, producer and director of "Littletown, U.S.A." is Himan Brown, who has put more than 15,000 radio broadcasts on the air in the past 14 years.

While listeners are getting a rest from the old radio stand-bys like Jack Benny, they are having an opportunity of listening to new entertainers. Like Edna May Oliver, for instance. Edna May took over the Benny spot early in July, and will continue for 13 weeks, until Benny

returns, with a new product of the same sponsor. Now Edna May Oliver is very funny on the screen, because she looks so funny. But whether or not a funny-looking person can be funny on the radio is another thing. I think Ned Sparks is funny in the movies. I think he is unfunny on the radio.

WHILE we're on the subject of new programs let's discuss Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou. Not because they are new on the air, but because they have never been mentioned in this column before. Riggs is a smart entertainer. Betty Lou is an imaginary child who asks embarrassing questions. She comes out of the corner of Riggs' mouth. He's a ventriloquist. Who would have thought that a ventriloquist could make money on the radio, but look what Edgar Bergen did. Tommy does just as well, in a smaller way. Tommy and Betty Lou have been heard on the Kate Smith program through much of last season, but are now starring in their own show, heard on CBS on Thursdays. We think you might like them.

Not having heard it, we can't comment on its quality, but that new show, "The Radio Reader", has the germ of a good idea. Five times a week Mark Van Doren reads portions of good books over the air. He started with Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter". Who would have thought that you could go up to a microphone and start reading "The Scarlet Letter" and attract a host of listeners? I think my old mother would have loved this program. In her latter years she lost her eyesight, and the radio was one of her chief sources of interest. She loved Walter Bowles, the newscaster of the Toronto Star, as most elderly ladies do. But this new "Radio Reader" . . . this program must be a boon to the thousands of people in rural areas far from a library . . . a boon to the sick and the aged.

IF YOU enjoy symphonic bands on the air, as plenty of people do, you'll be interested to know that the Goldman Band is now being heard in a new series, Monday and Wednesday evenings, over the Blue network. The band concerts originate from New York's Central Park Mall.

If you are addicted to the quiz style of show, there's Bob Hawk, in his own show, heard Thursdays over NBC. Hawk made a sensation Sunday nights with his "Take it or leave it" program. A new sponsor came along, with plenty of money to give to contestants who know the right answers. The other night a woman answered so many questions correctly, she walked away from the microphone with \$235. For your information, Hawk has two very thorough individuals who check every imaginable source for accuracy of questions and answers.

But before we go any further, we must impart the news a certain oil company revealed to the United States government last week. To wit, that its newscaster, one Lowell Thomas, was paid by them some \$95,000 in the year 1941 for broadcasting five nights a week. If our figuring is correct, this means something just under \$2,000 per week. True, Thomas (in our mind the best straight newscaster in the business) has two highly-priced newsmen who prepare his script for him, and true, the United States government will take away about \$50,000 of that \$95,000. Still, it's an awful lot of money. Would you like to be a newscaster?

Talking about newscasters brings to mind Earl Godwin, veteran Washington Hill correspondent, who has been hired by Henry Ford to do a series of broadcasts on the news. They started last Sunday, July 12. Godwin's circle of friends ranges from presidents to foreign diplomats, and from farmers to taxi drivers. He is a down-to-earth man. He talks a little like Andy Clarke, who gives the weekly rural news for Ontario. Many of my friends think Andy

Clarke's Sunday morning program is one of the finest Canadian radio features of the week.

WE close the column this week with the story of a newly-established industrial town in Illinois. Three months ago it was an open field. Today thousands of workers live and work there. Last Saturday Wendell L. Willkie was the chief speaker, and Clifton Fadiman, of Information

Please, the master of ceremonies, as the little town was dedicated. They called the town Lidice, in memory of another gallant town, in Czechoslovakia. You will remember that on June 10 the other town of Lidice was razed and all of its occupants either slain or sent to concentration camps by the German Gestapo in revenge for the assassination of Heinrich "Hangman" Heydrich, who died on June 4.



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AT A TIME when a large section of the public complains of lack of leadership in Canadian political affairs, people are beginning to attach at least as much importance to what kind of man heads a political party as to its manifesto and stated policies. For that reason there is sure to be much curiosity about Mr. E. B. Jolliffe, whom the C.C.F. elected Ontario leader at their recent annual convention last April 3 and 4.

To understand a man well you must know what has happened to him since he was very young. About twenty years ago a small boy watched, from a window of a house on the edge of a Chinese city, machine-gun fire rasing walls of water on either side of a bridge the invading army was trying to cross. Those were the projectiles that missed; but afterwards they had to bury a thousand dead from the bridge. The boy saw his father, a Methodist missionary, negotiate three times for the surrender of the city, Luchow, on the river near Chunking. It was the time of the civil wars. News from the Occident came indirectly; telegraphed to

E. B. Jolliffe Has a Record

BY JOHN REID

Born in China, where he was an eye-witness of civil war destruction, Edward Biglow Jolliffe attended a Chinese university long before he went to Oxford as Rhodes Scholar. At 33 he was elected leader of the C.C.F. in Ontario.

Reuter's agencies in China, it was then forwarded to white people by mail. The enemy, from the rugged hill country bordering Burma, many times captured Luchow and were on each occasion driven out. Finally the British Consulate insisted that the missionary must leave such dangerous country. So, by way of India and Europe, Edward Biglow Jolliffe, whose ancestors had lived in Ontario for generations, was brought to Canada first by his parents in 1921.

In Rockwood, Ont., he first attended school at the age of thirteen. Soon, however, the Jolliffe family returned to China. Here, thousands of miles from the schools of this province, white children at the missionary school in Chenduw followed the Ontario curriculum, because their teachers came mostly from this province. During the last six months of his schooling, E. B. Jolliffe was the only boy of sixteen in his class, so he enrolled in the local university. At that time the Chinese students were beginning to think very actively of the "new China"; revolutionary ideas excited them, and no doubt these influenced the young Canadian.

In 1926 Jolliffe returned to Canada alone and attended the Guelph Collegiate Institute, going from there to Victoria College of the University of Toronto. Here he plunged into university politics, without however, joining any of the Liberal or Conservative organizations, in common with many students who were dissatisfied with what they called "the old gang" but as yet saw no new party with which they could identify their formulating beliefs. Up to that time Jolliffe's only contact with practical politics had been in the 1921 English elections, when he had heard a Labor candidate campaign from a soap box. But by 1930 he had a job doing political reporting for the Canadian Press, and in '31 he covered the Quebec election.

A Rhodes Scholar

In the fall of that year he went to Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship, and once there he immediately joined the Labor party. Yet the Labor party as it exists in England was not a suitable channel for the reforms that this young man wished to see come about in Canadian political life. That was why, when he returned to his own country the next summer to do newspaper work, he concluded that the newly founded Cooperative Commonwealth Federation was the party for which he and his university friends had been looking. The C.C.F. invaded the small Canadian group at Oxford University as a vital and controversial movement when Jolliffe returned in the autumn of '32. By 1934 this group's interest in the C.C.F. had grown so much that a conference of all Canadian students in England and Scotland was called at Oxford. The previous year a manifesto had been issued in Regina,

and the C.C.F.'s fundamental policies were now sufficiently concrete so that the conference was not only a temporary success at the time but

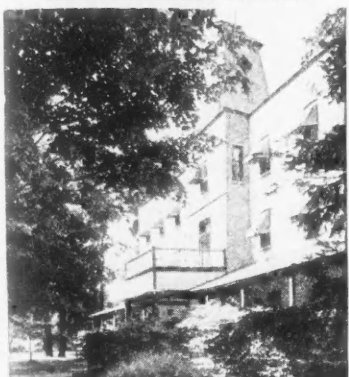
resulted in many who attended becoming permanently and actively interested in the party.

After a short, twenty trip to Russia in the spring of '31, Jolliffe returned to Canada. He had already been called to the Bar in England there he was the first Canadian to win the valuable Arden scholarship, but it was two years before he was called to the Bar in Canada, possibly because of the very high fees required from those who graduate from

other than Ontario law schools. He had been with the firm of Lang and Michener for over a year, although he took time out to direct the Ontario C.C.F. campaign in the Federal elections and to stand as candidate for St. Paul's riding in Toronto. The next year he was again director in Ontario, but this time for the provincial elections at which the C.C.F. contested thirty ridings. Since then E. B. Jolliffe has taken an active part in all by-elections held in the province. The recent C.C.F. victory in South York owes much to him.

That is the background of the new leader; remarkable, probably unique as Provincial leaders go.

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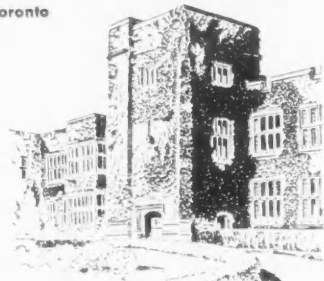
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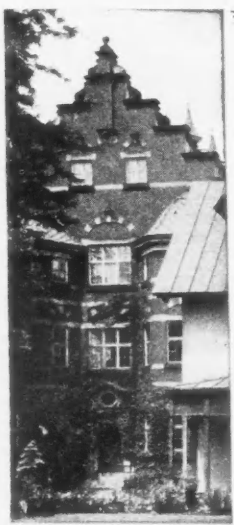
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For Prospectus and Information write THE PRINCIPAL, MISS G. E. MILLARD

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ST. GEORGE OR THE DRAGON, by Lord Elton, (Collins, \$2.75.)

WE BURIED a chap the other day at the expense of a fraternal order. Twenty years ago he was a member in good standing, but times changed. He stopped paying his fees when the depression strangled his business, but didn't stop doing what he liked, when he liked, until his bank-account disappeared and his body was a ruin. For seven years he had been a public charge. At the last, merely because he had been "a good fellow" his former brethren dug down into

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Labor Peer Talks Sense

BY STEWART C. EASTON

their treasury to give him burial.

This is not a sermon but an economic prelude. That waster, for all his jollity, was a burden on the community. Careful men were robbed to feed and clothe and bury him. And all because he claimed the right to live his own life free from any sort of discipline or inhibition.

There is no such right! Only on a desert island or in a wilderness of land or sea is a man free to do what he will. Even there self-discipline is necessary for survival. In social life self-discipline has a double duty; towards the individual and towards the community.

Surely it is clear that "the new world after the war" will be no better than the present world unless there is a greater proportion of men-of-good-will than we can find at this time. If not, all these plans of action, economic cure-alls and new laws proposed by the long-haired dreamers or the bald-headed "practical men" will bog down as sure as sunset.

That is the argument of Lord Elton's book and it had better be taken to heart or we shall see another orgy of extravagance and greed, drunken pleasure and adultery such as made the later 1920's stink in the nostrils of decent citizens.

"All civilization is self-discipline," says the author. "Do as you please is a 'primitive.' The morals won over it by social necessity." So he speaks of loyalty, courage, endurance and discipline, the qualities vital to the winning of the war, and likewise vital to the winning of the peace.

"Nations rot from the top downwards," is another sentence worth pondering. He writes with scorn of a literature which could titter at almost anything and could admire almost nothing. He derides the soft cult of materialism which induced a widespread pacifism, not for the benefit of the many but for the coddling of the few; to keep them from pain and death and allow them to go on making a great deal of money so they would have plenty to waste.

A Famous Belloc

BY J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

I, TOO, HAVE LIVED IN ARCADIA by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. (Macmillan. \$5.00.)

IN THIS "Record of Love and Childhood," Mrs. Belloc Lowndes tells a tale of two countries and two families—of her English mother and French father—with many sidelights upon events and personalities of the period between the late 'sixties and the early 'eighties. In those days all educated people in England and France wrote long intimate letters which were carefully preserved, and these have been freely drawn upon by the author.

Of special interest at the present time are the letters describing the barbaric acts of the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War. Here is an

excerpt written 70 years ago:

"O, dear sister, do you not agree that all the forces of our souls and of our bodies should be employed to destroy, at any rate morally destroy, a nation composed of men like these, who behaved in so filthy and bestial a manner in our clean and happy homesteads? For the future tranquility of humanity we must hope that Prussia will some day be annihilated."

Mrs. Lowndes' "Arcadia" was the village of La Celle St. Cloud, where her mother, as Bessie Parkes, at the age of 39, met and fell in love with Louis Belloc. From that point the narrative presents a gracious and moving picture of the vicissitudes of a famous family against the background of the mid-Victorian period.

An Ace Correspondent

REYNOLDS doesn't mean much; it's just a proper name. But put a Quentin before it and you have something; a newspaper-man who knows thousands of people in all lands and loves them all—Germans and Japanese excepted. He has eyes not content to observe surfaces as truly as a camera, but intent upon seeing beneath all surfaces, even through grindstones. He's a democrat equally interested in barbers and Ambassadors; the happy comrade of carpenters and Kings, and he can write rings around the ablest of the literary snobs.

As a feature-writer for *Collier's Weekly* he has covered the war as no other man has covered it. His articles are thrilling and human and fine. The grimness is diamond-hard, the generosity and humor relieving it are radiant. This collection of his best work tells of a two-day visit with Churchill, of a dinner with Stalin in the Kremlin, of the horrible blitz in London "on the night that Britain won the war," of Moscow in invasion days, of the onslaught of Rommel in the desert; this last crawling with horror.

Every now and then comes a flash of keen reporting. "Churchill, instead of treating Hess as a prisoner-of-war gave him the doubtful distinction of prisoner-of-State. A prisoner-of-war ceases to be a prisoner when the war ends. . . . The prisoner-of-State can be tried afterwards. Hess undoubtedly will go on trial for his life when the war is over."

He describes "Anti-Christ" Stalin proposing a toast to the President of the United States, ending solemnly "May God help him in his difficult task." He witnesses a brain-operation by Grastchenkov who has reduced the mortality from brain-

wounds from 35 to 5 per cent, starting the surgeons of the world. He doubts if England will ever select Sir Stafford Cripps, the vegetarian, as Prime Minister, "a man who never eats or drinks."

A great book; one of the finest that the war has engendered.

Low's cartoons on Colonel Blimp, he points out, give a perfect reflection of the public state of mind. Everybody laughed when the old fool in an apoplectic fury said, "Gad, sir, Winston is right. We must have more armaments!" That was in 1934. Or again in 1935 the stupid ass was pictured as saying, "We must have conscription if Liberty is to survive." How desperately wrong the Intellectuals were and how terribly right was Col. Blimp! "By Intellectuals," writes the author, "I do not mean men and women with intellects, but those immature in character or experience."

The book is so full of meat for strong men that it cannot be condensed further. But two sentences at the end will fix its message. "This is the inmost meaning of the war; the opportunity of that victory over ourselves without which we shall not be worthy to survive or to shape a new age. This is the hardest of all tasks . . . the conquest of the greedy coward in our own hearts."

Everyone who wishes to understand and enjoy the literature of the world should know two or three languages. Instruction in FRENCH and GERMAN, as well as ENGLISH to foreigners, is given in a pleasant, modern way by

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FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 8th

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

With No Hours of Ease

WEST WITH THE NIGHT, by Beryl Markham. (Thomas Allen, \$3.75.)

WROTE Robert Herrick of a dear lady, "Her legs were such Diana grows when tuck'd up she a-hunting goes." Here is Diana's self, masquerading as Beryl Markham, sometime of East Africa, in no wise tuck'd up, but in slacks and a shirt, with her legs not mentioned save for honest work in tramping, and with her femininity of flesh not even suggested.

She's a little girl in Kenya, clawed by a lion. She's a larger girl taught by her father the principles of training and racing thoroughbreds, and the practice of living graciously and with honesty of purpose. She sees that father in a drought-year buying multitudinous sacks of grain at 20 rupees and selling them at ten because a contract's a contract even if its fulfillment strips a man naked to the world.

With native servants and friends, serene and impenetrable, she hunts the wild boar and the leopard. She trains and races her horses at Nairobi. She learns to fly, becomes the first woman-mail-pilot in the world, and at last after many thousands of hours in the air, and many shining adventures, she flies the Atlantic, solo, from East to West.

When and where she learned to write who can tell? Perhaps the craft came of itself by inspiration. She

has a fine mastery of words and phrases, a sparkling humor and a taste of superior quality. She sees a bunch of horses flashing past the grandstand, "leaving behind their heels a ripple of thunder." She sees "a spurious Galahad nursing a fraudulent grail." She observes two men

"eating solemnly as if each were to be hanged at dawn." Of a friend she writes "he had a quiet, convincing manner that made him look bigger than any job he ever held." She smiles at a black enthusiast "wearing out his forefinger on a telegraph key." She speaks of politicians "escaping their fresh built corridors of small connivance and enormous words."

After all, you don't learn to write like that. You inherit and cherish the gift of swift and complete seeing, the habit of mulling-over in your mind what has been seen and the will to share your entertainment.

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THAT famous conversational epic, *John Brown's Body*, is the most notable of modern poems, for the breadth of its compass, for its steady high temperature of love and grief, of indignation and pride, through three hundred pages and more. It is notable for the finesse whereby the rhythm and the pattern are varied to match the various characters, and

for the lovely consonance of line upon line, page upon page, which, but for that grace, might easily have sunk into commonplace, though fervent, prose.

No other literary craftsman of this generation can match Stephen Vincent Benét, equally at home in epic or love-lyric, whose fancy is a dazzling sprite, whose serious purpose is often laced with laughter. Here he is complete; not with *John Brown* only but with the airy songs in honor of Rosemary.

Milder Maugham

THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN. A Novel by W. Somerset Maugham. (McClelland & Stewart, \$3.)

HERE is one of the Country Families in all the excellence of honor and duty, good breeding and tolerance; a type of ten thousand families who have helped make England a land beloved but forever misunderstood. We got acquainted with a brusque but tender-hearted General (retired) with his lovely, white-haired *châtelaine*, with Roger, the eldest son, in the Intelligence Branch, with Jim, lately up from Oxford, with ideas; with Tommy a school-boy, with Jane, whose assumed toughness is always a performance bellying the inherited fineness of her spirit. The time is from the declaration of war to Dunkirk, and to the bombing of London.

Roger and his wife, May, are politely incompatible. When she falls in love with her husband's steward and friend there is never a shadow of misconduct or desert. Husband and wife discuss the situation with the same detachment as if it were a matter of new curtains for the living room. The surging passion beneath the discussion never breaks out.

Jane and her husband Ian rage and swear at each other, perpetually trying to be Modern and unsentimental in spite of themselves. They are always putting on an act, generally hilarious.

Jim is a conscientious objector, but the family, although torn with grief at his wrong-headedness, still treat him with affection, even when he carries an Austrian refugee.

It's a glorious company of people Maugham has assembled and he tells a noble story, tender and fine from end to end and lighted by rocket-fares of broad humor.

For many years everyone has admired Somerset Maugham for his uncanny knowledge of character, for his certainty of technique, for the grace, economy and power of his writing, but the admiration—for many—has never quite reached the point of affection. He seemed too hard in his judgments, too contemptuous of the people he had created.

Here is a new Maugham, no longer with a heart of stone. If he's not careful, the people who read this book between laughter and an approach to tears may begin to like him for himself alone. And that (to him) might be shocking.



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National War Finance Committee.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Are Married Women Parasites?

BY BERNICE COFFEY

"THE only way we can maintain our present high standard of living . . . is by putting our wives to work. No married woman should be a parasite." The words were spoken by Ivan C. McDougale, professor of economics and sociology at Goucher College, Boston. Ivan C. McDougale is a married man.

Because a woman is married does it necessarily follow that she is a parasite? And what does Mr. McDougale mean when he mentions "our present high standard of living" while accusing married women of leading parasitical existences? Does Mr. McDougale by any chance believe that his present high standard of living will be maintained if Mrs. McDougale goes out and finds herself a job?

What is a high standard of living, anyway? To most civilized people it means a home—a comfortable home—as opposed to a place to live. Now, the hidden wheels that keep a well-ordered home are not self-starting, neither are they self-lubricating.

There must be an efficient engineer in charge of the delicate mechanism, otherwise the clashing of the gears becomes painfully evident.

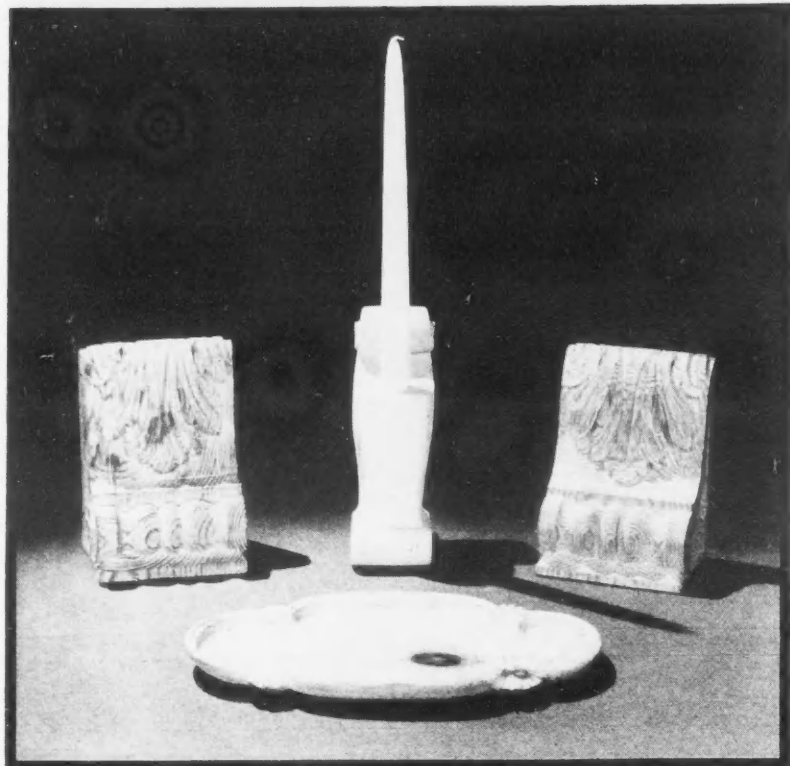
After having given it a great deal of careful thought, we are inclined to think Mrs. McDougale is at least partially to blame for her husband's statement. It is obvious that she has made the creature so comfortable and performed the task with such unobtrusive efficiency he hasn't the slightest conception of the value of her efforts. It all goes back to the almost universal male lack of recognition of housekeeping as a job . . . an extremely important job as all the Mr. McDougales would speedily learn if all the Mrs. McDougales decided to take a fling at some other less exacting work.

To be sure, labor-saving devices in the house—as in the office and factory—have made housekeeping a less complicated chore, and on the whole the time saved has been put to good use. The years that women have been given more time to spend on outside interests have coincided with a new awakening of the social conscience. What, we ask, would happen to most of the philanthropic enterprises being carried on for the welfare of the community if all the "married parasites" should decide to take Mr. McDougale's advice seriously? It is the volunteer worker who is the mainstay of the Red Cross, for instance. She knits, and sews, packs thousands of parcels for prisoners-of-war as well as doing a score of extremely useful and vitally important jobs. She made it possible for the government in Canada to do such a chief and efficient job in inaugurating sugar rationing that forms were sent in one day and ration cards arrived in next day's mail. Without the services of the volunteer worker—usually married—most of the social services would be in a very bad way indeed, and then what would happen to the "standard of living" of those whom these services benefit?

Tut, tut, Mr. McDougale. The fact that Mrs. McDougale has not yielded to the temptation to find a more attractive occupation seems to speak well for her restraint. On the other hand perhaps her wifely instinct and a sense of humor tells her that your bark is much worse than your bite, and that you're a very fine fellow.

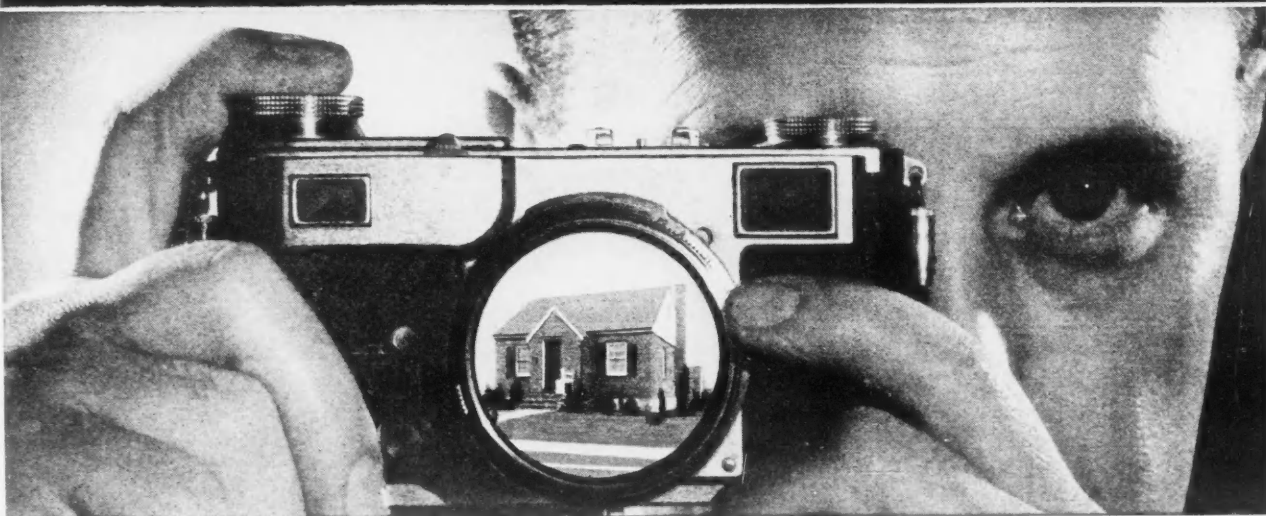
All for Alimony

Unaccustomed as this column is to handing out tips, friendly or (Continued on Next Page)



Mementoes of the great London "blitz", these pieces carved from the wood and stone of bombed edifices. The Seven Seas Shop, T. Eaton Co.

How to CLICK in the Small Home Picture



be sure to use

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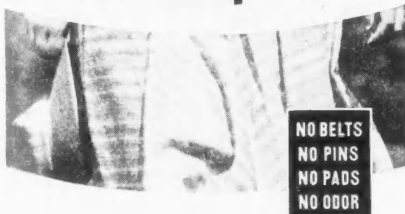
Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium
Georgetown, Ont.



Gingham goes dressy in this hat by Florence Reichman. Two blue and white checked pom-poms are tucked in with a pair of red and white ones for the large fluff tied to the head by a wide band of gingham. Gloves are red and white gingham.



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CREAM CHEESE
AND

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CAR-SICK?

Nausea, dizziness, stomach distress may be prevented and relieved with the aid of

Mothersill's

(Continued from Preceding Page)

otherwise, to Cabinet Ministers, we think one should be sent to Mr. Ilsley. Get out of town, Mr. Ilsley—preferably to the coolest place you can find, a cozy spot up in the frozen Arctic, for instance; because from here it looks as though Ottawa is going to become too hot a place for you.

The cross-word puzzle craze at its peak never received as much attention as the present most prevalent indoor pre-occupation—Figuring Out the Income Tax. Apparently the results of all the figuring have had even sadder results for one class of persons than for most. The boys who have been divorced and, as a consequence, are handing out substantial chunks of cash in the form of alimony have been chagrined by what they have learned... that in future the little-woman-as-was is likely to be in a considerably better financial position than the man who forks over the cash. And if the man happens to have married again, it is not difficult to imagine the present wife's feelings, or her vocal cries of protest.

It all hinges on the fact that he must pay income tax on his entire income, and that the former wife's alimony is not taxed.

The individual cries of pain from the gentlemen in the case have swelled into a chorus with the result that the alimony payers are banding together and talking of sending a delegation to Ottawa to Do Something About It. Nor are the girls remaining quiescent in the face of this threat to their alimony. They, too, are banding together with the object of sending a delegation to Ottawa.

If by some mischance the two delegations should arrive in Ottawa at the same time to present their cases well, we wouldn't give a plugged nickel for Mr. Ilsley's peace of mind.

Vitamins and Vodka

Vim, vitamins and vodka are mingled in a drink only those who are in a mood for unpredictable results will have the courage to tamper with. With eerie charm it's called "Bloody Mary"—and is to be found in "Shear the Black Sheep," a lively, hard-boiled detective yarn by David Dodge. In the words of the author the recipe is "A glass of tomato juice, ice, a slug of vodka and some salt."

Amazing the amount of miscella-



A large boldly figured design in red is good drama against the white ground of this streamlined swim suit.

neous information one runs across under the heading of Summer Reading, we always say.

Moving Story

And now it's canned furniture. Well, almost.

With half the population on the move the problem of transporting goods and chattels, is a very large one. So now some bright soul has designed something called a "Cross Country" crate which measures just 25 by 41½ by 52½ inches, and weighs approximately 430 pounds when fully packed. It seems impossible, but this compact miracle actually holds a desk with a bookshelf, a five-drawer chest, a coffee table, two end tables, rugs, pictures, bric-a-brac, lamps (with collapsible shades), draperies, curtains, two officer's chairs and slipcovers! It's done by making everything except the chest fold, collapse or come apart. Table legs, lamp bases, and so on, are packed away in the drawers of the chest. There still remains room to express one's individuality, however, in the curtains, draperies, slipcovers, and rug.

They haven't yet gotten around to stuffing the mattress into a hat-box, but give them time.



Pink and black mingle in the print of this frock and petal pockets accent its slender lines. The large-brimmed hat of pink baku has a crocheted bumper edge, and a knitting needle trim not shown in the photograph.

Bare Legs

WITHOUT APOLOGIES



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Elizabeth Arden



A cordial neighbourly welcome to a refreshingly different vacation this summer awaits you in old Québec! Though our people and our factories, like those of our sister provinces, are busy night and day turning out great streams of tanks, guns, planes, ships, munitions, for our common Victory, Québec's quaint charm remains unspoiled and her hospitality is as warm as ever; overseas and in Canada, her sailors, soldiers and airmen are gallantly doing their part in the war.

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LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

CANADA'S OLD-WORLD VACATIONLAND

MUSICAL EVENTS

Erno Rapee Plays Novelties

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MANY of those present at the Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena last week must have experienced surprise when they saw the noted New York conductor, Erno Rapee at work on the podium. His fame as a producer of popular entertainment has so long been established through his identity with "Roxy" and Radio City Music Hall that few had envisioned him as a serious symphonic conductor imbued with the classic tradition of his craft. He is a little past fifty, a native of Budapest and a graduate of the Royal Hungarian Conservatory; but ever since he came to America thirty years ago he has been identified with the theatre in one way or another. Most of us will recall the days when Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Gloria Swanson, Francis X. Bushman, John Bunny and Milton Sills were diverting mankind in silent films and incidental music was provided by the movie theatre in which the pictures were shown. The humblest hole-in-the-wall boasted its solitary pianist; the larger playhouses, orchestras of considerable size. All the musicians had to know compositions calculated to stimulate emotional excitement. Came a text book by Erno Rapee giving lists of various selections that would help to curdle the blood or soften the hearts of spectators.

In course of time Mr. Rapee passed on to become a famous stunt conduc-

tor with Roxy and in the end musical director of the most immense emporium of popular entertainment in the world. But all the time Mr. Rapee's ambition was to be recognized as an eminent symphonic conductor. Since they do all kinds of things at Radio City Music Hall, he has used his power and influence to become an evangelist for the neglected symphonies of his idol, Gustav Mahler. Mahler's music is in some aspects so austere that even the most famous conductors shun it, yet Mr. Rapee has succeeded in inducing thousands of entertainment-seekers to listen not only to samples, but to all of Mahler's many symphonies in their entirety. The late Theodore Thomas in his own evangelistic days in the New York of 1870 never accomplished a more signal feat.

Fifty years ago the three greatest conductors in the world, Anton Seidl, Hans Richter and Artur Nikisch, were all Hungarians, though often loosely classified as Germans. Hungarian baton-wielders familiar to the present generation in America have been the late Artur Bodanzky, Fritz Reiner, Eugene Ormandy and Erno Rapee. On the podium all have revealed an element in common; erect dignity of bearing, no matter how strenuous the music may become, and intense undemonstrative concentration. Rapee's poise is exactly like Ormandy's. But this rigidity never diminishes the dynamic fervor of the effects he produces. There was ample evidence of this in the three principal works in his program, all vitally romantic products of the Slavic races of Central Europe.

It is hardly necessary to speak of Enesco's wild and furious Roumanian Rhapsody, No. 1, since nearly everybody knows it. But Mr. Rapee played two unfamiliar works of the same colorful and tempestuous order in

which his fervor, precision, and ability to win the finest edge of expression from the orchestral players under him, were apparent.

One was a transcription for orchestra of a Bohemian Dance Suite, originally composed for the piano by Bedrich Smetana, founder of the Czech national school of music. Smetana died in 1884, and this Suite is evidence that he was developing the quaint side of folk music at a time when pianoforte composition in Western Europe was a very formal business. Instead of terming his compositions Etudes and Caprices, Smetana gave them such titles as "The Little Onion", and "The Merry Chicken Yard". The transcription used by Mr. Rapee was full of humor, volatility and delightful colorful effects for woodwind, done with clarity and abandon.

Equally interesting was a suite, "Dances of Galanta", by the Hungarian Zoltan Kodaly. For years Kodaly carried on in remote corners of Hungary the same work that has been done in French Canada by Marius Barbeau. He made notations and records of an enormous total of ancient folk tunes. Mr. Barbeau is not a composer, but Kodaly is, and his suite based on the airs of the province of Galanta reveals his power, originality and stirring rhythmic inspiration. The delicacy and richness of the orchestral fabric was a test for the orchestra, and the whole interpretation was delightful.

Liszt was also a Hungarian, and under Mr. Rapee his eloquent and romantic Concerto in A major became essentially an orchestral work with Dorothy Wilkes at the piano contributing to the general structure. Played with such color and vitality as the conductor evoked, it was fervent and fascinating.

The Record Review

BY JOHN WATSON

WEINBERGER, Schwanda: Polka and Fugue (Trans. for 2 Pianos by the Composer), Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin. Victor 11-8189 (12 inch Record).

THE most exciting and unusual offering in this month's list. Frankly, I can't see that the transcription adds anything to the original score, which owed so much to orchestral color; but the driest stuff is magically transformed under the fingers of these remarkable duopianists. Whenever they play one can only listen in amazement that two minds could be so perfectly

fused in a single musical thought. In the *Fugue*, especially, they have managed to emphasize the broad, peasant flavor of the theme which struts with such obvious vanity in its classic robes. Incidentally, this is one of Victor's very best piano pressings.

INTO THE NIGHT, Clara Edwards; A SPIRIT FLOWER, Campbell-Tipton. Gladys Swarthout, Mezzo-Soprano. Victor 10-1001 (10 inch Record).

MISS SWARTHOUT sings two Victorian parlor pieces and sings them very well indeed! The *Spirit Flower* has been deflowered at every "musical" since the day it was written, but Miss Swarthout's admirable performance should give it a new lease on life. *Into the Night*, which is warmly reminiscent of Grenville Bantock's *Silent Strings*, is of a somewhat higher order and fully merits Miss Swarthout's sympathetic reading. The recording, in both cases, is first-rate.

Jazz for July

VAUGHN MONROE Victor 27892. *The Waltz of Memory*—a sugary theme with a long vocal by Mr. Monroe's adenoids. Flipover, *Doodle La Do Da*, is pretty silly stuff played without much enthusiasm.

DINAH SHORE Victor 27881. *All I Need Is You*... the No. 1 blues girl is tops in a song that might have been written for her. She lays an egg with *One Dozen Roses*.

DUKE ELLINGTON, *Moon Mist*... a tropical smoothie right up the black boy's alley; sounds like old times. No. 2 side, *The C Jam Blues*, is a waste of good material.



Oscar Natzke, New Zealand Basso, guest soloist with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Varsity Arena, July 23. Mazzoleni conducting.



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In line
ever a
duty, fi
lar Na
battle
Cairo.
amused

FILM PARADE

Nostradamus in Hollywood

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF YOU have sufficient faith and patience you can read almost anything in, and out of, The Oracles of Nostradamus. The language of symbolism is wonderfully elastic and can be made to include every kind of modern development and bedevilment. Flight and air warfare particularly come within the province of seers and soresses, from Mother Shipton to Alfred Lord Tennyson. It makes interesting reading, but the supernatural quality of these visions is at least open to question, since almost any gifted pessimist in the centuries preceding our own could have told us which way the wind of progress was blowing and where we were likely to head up about the year 1942.

Political prophecy is trickier however, and it can't be denied that a great many of Nostradamus's sixteenth century political oracles make very curious and arresting reading. For instance: . . . "The speeches from Lake Lemane (Geneva) shall annoy, days shall be reduced by weeks, then months, then years" . . . "A Captain of Great Germany shall come to yield himself through pretended aid to the king of kings" . . . "The Cock shall see the Eagle, her wing ill completed" . . . "The Roman power shall be entirely debased; it shall imitate the footsteps of its great neighbor" . . .

To anyone with a moderate will-to-believe all these references must seem fairly timely. A great deal of Nostradamus however is so general and ambiguous that it might apply to any century or to any set of conditions or combatants. The peculiar Delphic double-talk which the seer employed lends itself to all sorts of translations, and with the best help of scholars and research-students "The Oracles of Nostradamus" remain one of the mystifying freaks of literature; a vast obscurity lighted by occasional flashes of indubitable revelation. (For instance, a hundred years before the event he set the precise date—1660—of the London Fire; and he supplied a pre-view of the French Revolution, complete with date and names, that is astonishing in its detail and accuracy.)

WHATEVER Nostradamus's purpose in setting down his gnarled quatrains he undoubtedly fixed himself for immortality, since each new cycle in history puts him right back on the book-stalls and immediate reference shelves. He has had a tremendous vogue in the democracies since the outbreak of war, and, no doubt, in the Axis countries as well, since his prophecies are infinitely

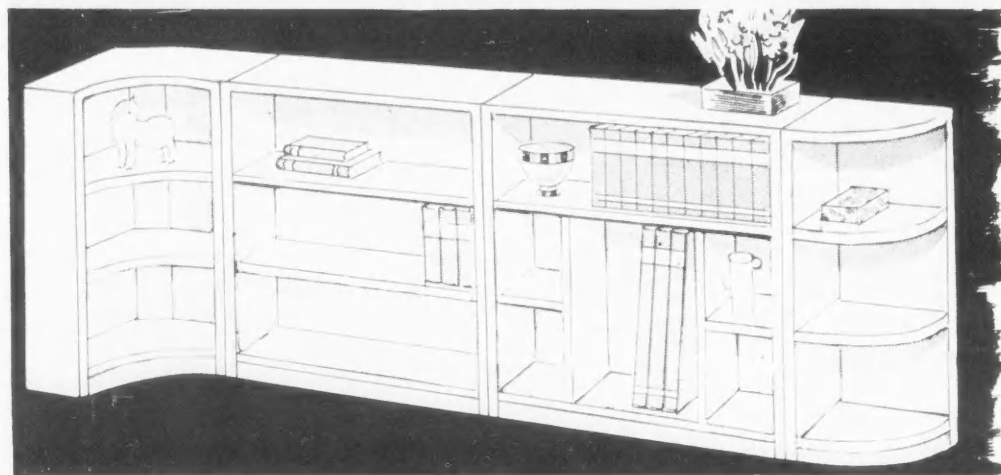
transferable and Dr. Goebbels, without straining himself any more than usual, could easily fit some of the more obscure Oracles into the New Order.

It was inevitable that Nostradamus should reach Hollywood. The second of a series of shorts on his life and predictions has now appeared and a rather hurried attempt has been made to translate into the vulgar the great man's crabbed and enigmatic utterances. The result is a little disappointing—ten minutes of costume tableau and sonorous, but not very enlightening comment, together with a number of translated quatrains scarcely less sibylline than the originals. Even the biographical data seems to have become slightly distorted in screening. The records seem to show that Nostradamus, far from retiring into a monastery, flourished through most of his life as a practicing Court physician and astrologer. As a scholar, we are told, he was considered one of the great ornaments of France; though suspect, because of his dark traffickings with the occult. His Oracles are a mixture,* deliberately confused, of symbols, apocalyptic vision, erudite reference, anagrams and sixteenth century magic. Most of his prophecies call for slow patient unravelling, combined with considerable scholarly guess-work. So it is admittedly difficult to present such a figure on the screen, in a ten-minute short before a twentieth century audience. Most of us I'm afraid would get a good deal more satisfaction and awe out of a good ten-minute tea-cup reading.

AFTER the summer movie fare we've been having lately, "Broadway" seemed if not exactly bright at least reasonably active, with lots of gunmen, choruses hoofing the Charleston, and trucks hurrying through the night loaded with corpses and contraband. The original drama has been extended to include the early life of George Raft, who is present as George Raft in a large pale polo-coat and a snap-brim hat. Sturdily melodramatic as it is, "Broadway" can be trusted not to make a dull evening duller, which is high praise in the present season. . . . An extraordinary amount of ingenuity and some funny lines have been almost completely thrown away on "Larceny Inc." with Edward G. Robinson. It has to do with a bank-robbery that doesn't come off. The picture unfortunately doesn't come off either. It just sags from one situation to another and all Mr. Robinson's energy can't take up the slack.



In line with the now general policy of replacing men with women whenever and wherever it will serve to release more personnel for combat duty, the Women's Royal Naval Service are now "taking over" from regular Naval forces in many parts of the world, including the Egyptian battle zone. Pictured here are five "Wrens" who recently arrived in Cairo. They are interviewing an Egyptian sentry who seems only mildly amused at their humor. Possibly he doesn't approve of women-at-war?



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Inexpensive, too! Dressing table sketched is just 3.45, mirror 2.50. Child's wardrobe is 15.95. Modern wall units are priced from 4.50 to 10.50.

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—THE FIFTH



EVERYWHERE in Canada women are wondering about the new fabric-saving fashions for Fall. Do they flatter? Are they "feminine"? How "different" are they? The fact is, the new clothes are so full of novelty and good style that one forgets about government regulations when one sees them.

Beside these stripped-for-action clothes, former fashions with flared full skirts look old-fashioned. They have clear-cut lines carefully related to wartime careers and are already being accepted by best-dressed women.

Here is how Canada's gifted designers have put excitement into Autumn's streamlined clothes. They have taken the wonderful new dull surface rayon crepes, the "stiff" fabrics as rayon bengalines and taffetas,

THE DRESSING TABLE

"I Wonder How I'll Look This Fall"

BY ISABEL MORGAN

the new gabardines, velvets and satins and evolved simplified clothes that are smart and feminine, but have done away with most of the floating extras. There are many innovations in draped and dirndl effects. Front fullness appears in charming variations. The peg-top silhouette is a favorite for separate one-piece rayon crepes, for little woollen suits. Fringe sways and swings. Jet,

sequins, nail-heads, crepe, braids and brilliant embroidered bands enliven evening clothes and new short dinner dresses. When rayon bengalines or taffetas are used for these "party" fashions, their stiffness makes the hemline look wider. Contrast of satin or velvet also functions in distracting the eye from the narrowness of hems.

Due to new regulations, all jackets of suit dresses are shorter—whether fitted or boxy styles. Pockets are flapless and patch pockets are out. This results in more figure-following curves.

As long as skirts stay within the length and width restrictions and are made with a band instead of a bodice—they can follow any shape or pattern. This means that there will be pleats but they may not be all the way around.

The phrase "Taste without Waste" aptly describes the new fabric-saving styles for Fall. Styles that prove that

Carol Bruce dons this flattering chalk white terry cloth beach robe featuring the new short length, slot pockets, tuxedo collar and tie sash, for between swim smartness.

Canadians need not lower their fashion-standards of dressing, even in these taxing times. And they underscore the tremendous importance of serviceability in fabrics, without which any fashion purchase is rank extravagance.

Since it is very difficult to tell just by looking at a piece of material whether it will wear well and whether it will wash or dry clean, tags that give information about care of merchandise should be scanned with close attention.

Autumn Wedding

Going to become a bride this Fall? Here is a forecast of what the bride and her attendants will wear. It comes from a recent meeting of Bride's Counsels—those invaluable assistants who take loving care of the bride and her wedding, and whose chores may range from collecting the bride's trousseau to neatly disposing of Uncle Harry when the toasts have been too much for the old chap.

Favorite colors for bridesmaids' dresses will be bright shades of emerald green, purple, pink, peacock blue, and in all likelihood they'll be in rayon taffeta, bengaline or velvet. The traditional heart-shaped necklines, bracelet sleeves, full long skirts and long bodices, are so firmly entrenched they still will be marching down countless church aisles this Fall.



*If manly hearts
you would enmesh
Keep summer dresses
trim and fresh*



How to keep dresses

**FRESH
and DAINTY**

Men love to go places with the girl who's dainty. So be sure your summer frocks are always fresh. But remember—in warm weather it's terribly easy for frocks to carry perspiration odor.

Play safe! Dip your gay dresses in Lux frequently. Lux removes every trace of perspiration odor... keeps colors and fabrics new-looking far longer.

Remember—safe in water safe in Lux! So start now to dip your dresses in Lux regularly.

**DIP
them often
in—LUX**



Sail comes into its own now that power boats are restricted by gasoline rationing. Brenda Joyce guards against too much sun while yachting by wearing a long print skirt over shorts, and a hood that buttons on



Screen actress Marie McDonald cavorts in a chalk white swim suit of fine pique which depends solely upon its scalloped edging to accentuate its streamlined, princess-styled effectiveness for young figures.

Your new skirt
will fit better
and wear longer
IF IT'S MADE OF
Viyella
The British Fashion Fabric
● Viyella is a soft, lightweight
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The Cream used by
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Yeast is such a grand
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WHY don't you try what
so many are doing to
step up vitality and guard
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Fleischmann's fresh Yeast every day—one in the
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AND, IF YOU BAKE AT HOME, please don't forget
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favorite for 4 generations!

MADE IN CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

In the Name of Economy

BY JANET MARCH

a painfully lonely thing. A lot of people have automatically bought the most expensive brands of butter on the principle that the best in butter is none too good. If you try the second grade in a good shop you probably won't be able to tell the difference. Perhaps it won't keep so long, but you can buy oftener.

As for meat we have long been

told that the cheap cuts are just as nutritional as tenderloin steak. We should buy more liver, kidneys and heart. They are cheaper and have a far higher vitamin content than the expensive double loin lamb chop. Beef liver will keep you out of the clutches of anaemia just as well as

calves' at less than half the price. Fish, too, is good these days of meat trouble. There is good fresh water fish to be had, and the quick frozen haddock and cod are reasonably priced. Of course fresh salmon is grand, and not as expensive as it seems as there is so little waste.

Thank goodness we can have our fresh vegetables economically,

though peas are disappointingly expensive. The wet weather seems to have done something to them. Local string beans will soon be cheap and then those delicious little pale carrots are coming along. As economy is going to make us all eat more roots this winter let's eat all the spinach, green beans, cauliflower and broccoli we can.

As for desserts, with sugar rationing and economy cutting out whipped cream we had better concentrate on fruit in season, and bottle all we can for the winter months. It's economical and we are asked to do it, and also if you are having trouble with keeping comfortably

(Continued on Next Page)

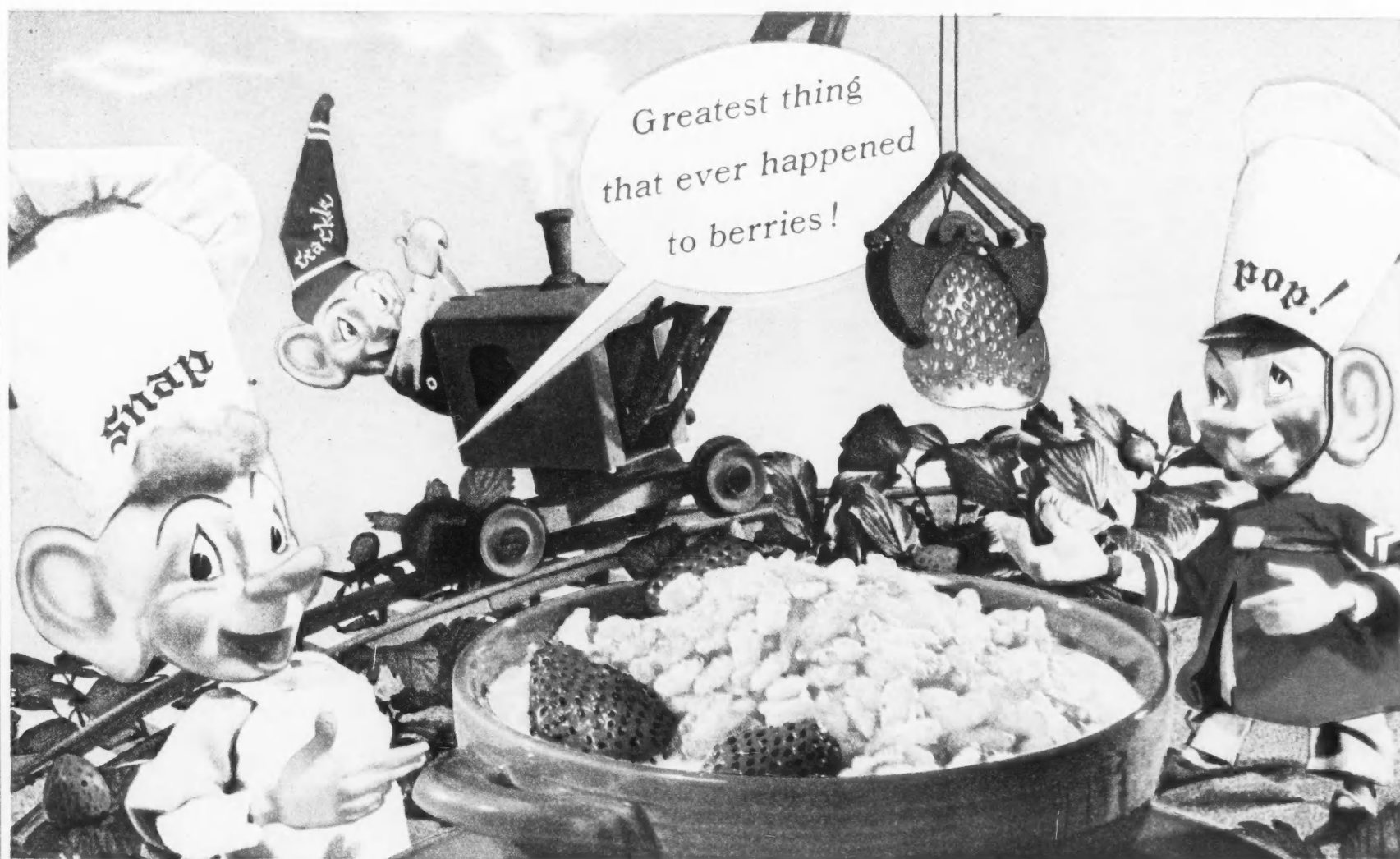
IF YOU were good at fractions at school then you are all right. Us dunces for whom arithmetic was one long agony have had a pretty tough time since the new income taxes came out with all those different percentages, but even someone with no gift at all for figures can see that these taxes are going to take some paying and it's no good dreaming till next March and then suffering a rude awakening. No, it will be necessary to work out the horrid total, divide it by nine—unless you are one of the look-to-the-future-boys who have already been putting by—and save out that amount each month. It makes what is left seem inadequate, and housekeepers all up and down the land are being told in gruff male voices that they must economize. The housekeeper then begins to look for things whose cost she can shrink, clothes, bus fares, dry cleaning and this and that. Cutting these smallish items will help but won't do the whole trick, so we are back to food. A family's meat bill is something annually, so it must be one that's reduced.

The thing to find is where you can reduce it and still satisfy the nutritionists who are set on all of us drinking milk and orange juice, and eating fresh meat and vegetables whatever the income tax. Meat is a big item, and at the moment you can very seldom get the bit of the animal you want, unless you like that tedious meat, veal. It's no good deciding on a succulent and economical stew if you can't get the meat to stew.

By the way is all this veal eating wise. Aren't we dipping into our future beef supply in an extravagant way?

Ilka Chase in her very entertaining autobiography "Past Imperfect" tells what a French Canadian cook said when Ilka complained of the squabs having been tasteless at a dinner party. "What can you expect?" said the cook. "Squabs are millionaire's food. Millionaire's food never has any taste." "After that," says Ilka Chase, "we used to have stew en casserole." That should encourage us to like well flavored poverty.

With a lot of people orange juice is thought to be an all year round essential for breakfast, but tomato juice is cheaper though you must drink more of it to get your vita-



Capacious enough to hold all one's goods and chattels, bright as Joseph's coat, this envelope bag of white and colored sisal braid is a type much in evidence this season.

mins. Also we grow tomatoes in Canada which is another good reason for using it. Apple juice, if it's very cold, is all right for breakfast too, and it is an economical drink. It hasn't got as much vitamin C in it as the other two but you can make up with some of the vegetables which have a lot, cauliflower, spinach, green cabbage or broccoli. Then if you have always had cream in your coffee how about getting to like it with hot milk? After all the French favor this and they are supposed to know most of the tricks about food.

Bacon is definitely an expensive thing to have every day in the year, so try eating your eggs boiled sometimes and you won't miss it so much. A fried egg without bacon is

Crisp
Delicious,
crunchy...
every spoonful!



double dare you! Shower Rice Krispies into your breakfast bowl. Crown the golden tempters with sun-drenched berries—rich and luscious. Add frosty-cool milk. Then try to keep from pitching in. Double dare you!

What a taste-tickling treat—a lively, can't-be-copied flavour—a crispness that puts a satisfying crunch in every spoonful. Rice Krispies actually snap! crackle! pop! You can hear how crisp they are!

Oven-popping, gentle toasting, and a famous Kellogg recipe—these turn the trick. For brighter breakfasts at your house, order Kellogg's Rice Krispies today! Whenever you eat out, insist on the individual package with the inner, WAXTITE, sealed bag.

"Rice Krispies" is a registered trade mark of Kellogg Company of Canada Limited, for its brand of oven-popped rice.



Try Kellogg's Variety Package
10 PACKAGES — 6 DELICIOUS CEREALS

MASS-HATRED seems to be a very difficult sentiment to keep up certainly in this country. It may be easier in Germany, though even there I have my doubts about it. The frenzied efforts the German authorities make to arouse and maintain it would seem to indicate their consciousness that it is forever dropping below the boiling point. Real hatred is an exhausting motive power, all right for a dash perhaps, but not for a long run. It burns the engine out.

Englishmen, as a race, are probably the poorest haters in the world. They can be grim enough when grim things have to be done, and their reaction against cruelty and injustice is in-

stinctive and immediate. But once the actual struggle is over, they tend to relapse at once into their characteristic tolerance and good humor. This tendency may be at times a source of national danger. It may also be one of the chief sources of national strength. The boxer who

keeps his muscles tense is not the one that hits the hardest blow.

For this and other reasons most people have given a warm welcome to the order from General Sir Bernard Paget, Commander-in-Chief of the

Home Forces, directing that efforts to produce blood-lust during battle-training are to be stopped immediately — the fee-faw-fum of wild cursing, and sprinkling with blood, and bayonet-drill with slabs of raw meat instead of sand-bags. A few over-enthusiastic commanders here

and there had apparently gone in for it, and had got a lot more publicity than their misguided efforts deserved. The only effect was to make people laugh or to make them feel rather sick.

This doesn't mean that battle-training is to be relaxed in any way, that soldiers are to be made any less tough and efficient, but merely that such efforts to inculcate an artificial blood-lust defeat their own purpose. They go against the national grain and nothing that does that has any chance of success.

In this connection, I remember a lecture on the technique of "unarmed combat", as it is called, given to an assembly of Home Guard members by an alleged expert in this unlabeled science. He was a very keen and ostentatiously fierce young man, who recommended, among other things, that they should always carry with them a length of fishing-line, a long hat-pin or two, and a razor.

The suggestion was that they should slip up on German sentries and throttle them with the fishing-line, or jab the hat-pin through their eyes, or jerk their heads back and cut their throats. The young man, with immense gusto, demonstrated just how it should be done. It was a very impressive exhibition—but not at all in the way the young man intended.

The painful embarrassment of those honest Sussex countrymen was a really heartening thing to see. They looked at one another in disgusted surprise. They were quite prepared to shoot a German sentry, or give him six inches of the bayonet, or kill him in any other decent way. But that sort of thug-gery merely revolted them. They were having none of it.

When the lecture was over, not a man discussed it or showed the slightest interest. They quite obviously dismissed it from their minds as an unpleasant waste of time. As I said before, British blood-lust is a difficult emotion to arouse. It seems to have been left out of the national make-up.

• •

Name of Economy

(Continued from Preceding Page)

within your sugar ration here is one way of satisfying the family's craving for sweet things as you can get extra sugar legitimately for home canning. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is pushing home canning for all they are worth. For canning you can have half a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit, and for jam making three quarters of a pound per pound of fruit. A new ruling has gone through for those who prefer to use pectin that they can get one and a quarter pounds of sugar for every pound of fruit. This has been granted because with the use of pectin you can make more jam or jelly with the same amount of fruit. To get your extra sugar for bottling remember to take your sugar ration card to your retailer. He needs the number for the sugar voucher he makes out for you.

Cakes and cookies are things we can get along without. All too often they get stale before they are finished. The children of course love icing, but it seems that's just one of the things we can and must do without. Gingerbread doesn't take so much sugar if you must have something in the shape of a cake occasionally, but we are warned against using much molasses as it is needed in war industries. A slice of bread and butter with some home-made jam or honey is just as good as any cake or cookie for the extra after-bathing snack beloved of the young. It's true that this practice is likely to leave your kitchen in a mess and exhaust the bread supply, but you will soon get used to catering for it.

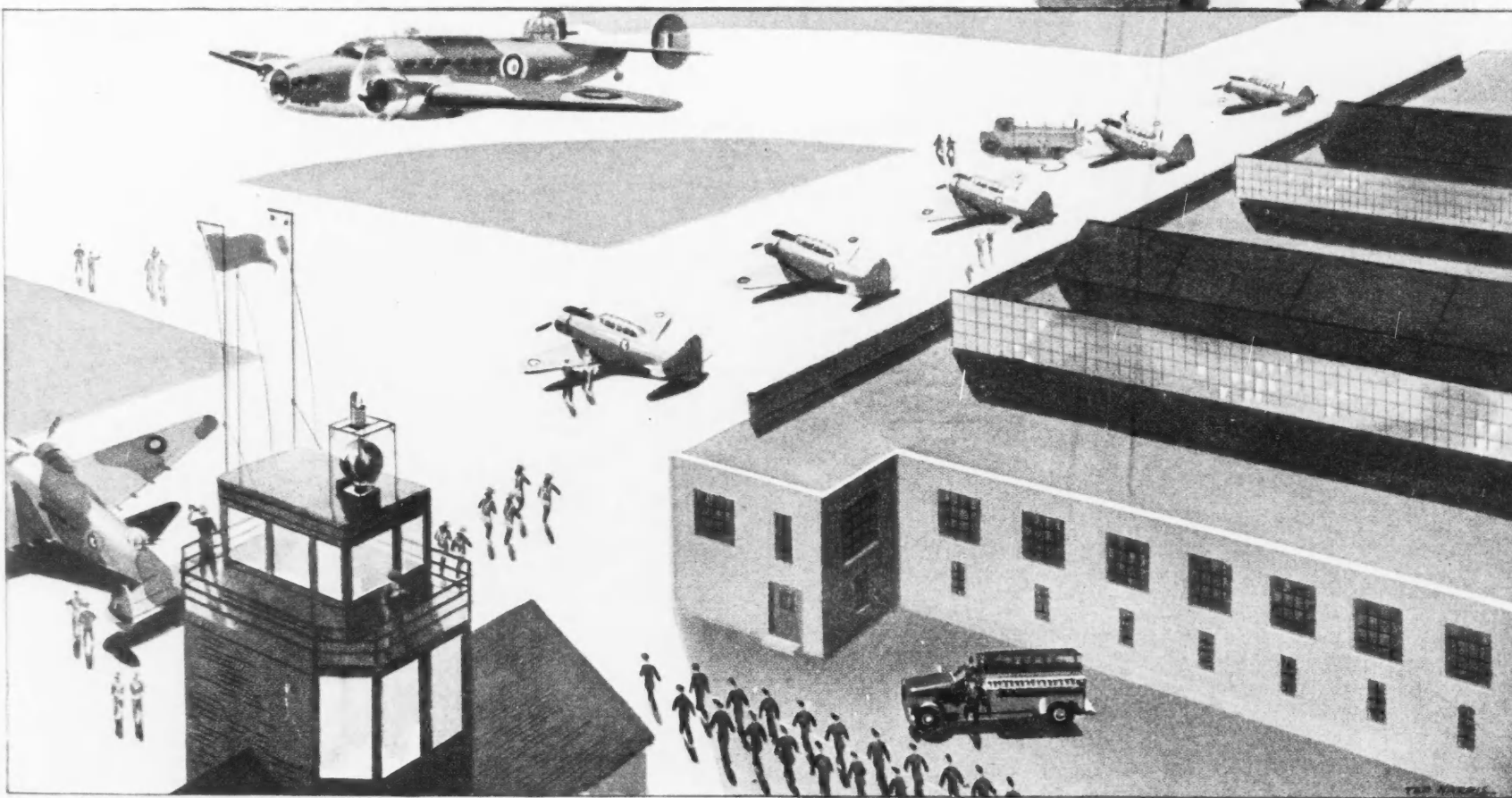
There is no doubt about it, us housekeepers are on the spot these days. The man of the house will converse theoretically on the delights of economy after he has just finished a good dinner, but his little lecture will be forgotten at his next meal when the cheap meat is gristly and the economical cabbage watery. As Mr. Disraeli once said in a speech to his constituents, "There can be no economy where there is no efficiency."

THE LONDON LETTER

Britons Insist on Killing Decently

BY P. O'D.

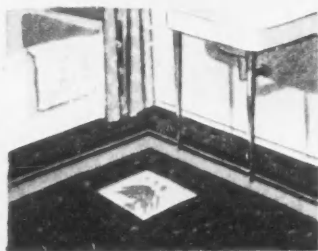
TODAY . . . *I live in Barracks!*



But we're planning our home of TOMORROW!



Mary's NEW bedroom will sparkle with colour. Note rich, beautiful Marboleum floor. Mary has chosen blue, but many other delightful colours are available to harmonize with any decorative scheme. Mary knows that it is hard wearing and easy to clean, too. Pattern is M 63.



SHE HAS chosen Marboleum for the bathroom, too . . . and Muroleum for the walls. Inlaid border and motif add a pleasing and distinctive note. Here is a bathroom that is attractive, colourful and easy to clean. Floor field pattern is M 60; Muroleum wall, No. 825.

Yes, nothing can stop the plans of youth. Out of the welter of war come many scientific advances, many improvements, many new ideas to sweeten the peace. The home of tomorrow will be a better home . . . more comfortable, more convenient, more livable.

Marboleum, because of its long life, because it is colourful and easy to clean, will be used as the basic flooring for every room in the house; will also be used for

table tops, splash areas, working surfaces. And Muroleum will be used for walls and ceilings. Whether you are planning the building of a new home after the war or intend renovating an old one, remember Marboleum and Muroleum.

Many barracks and Navy, Army and Air Force training establishments are floored with Dominion Battleship Linoleum, a companion product to Marboleum.

MARBOLEUM Flooring

DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. LTD., MONTREAL

A.D. 1955.

"FATHER, what is a refugee?"

It was a December afternoon. I sat with my wife and my ten-year-old boy together in our drawing room. It darkened already, and it proved to be the right mood for telling stories. Stories, true ones or fiction, but still covered with that inexpressible touch of poetic vision, and thus even truer than all repeating of adventures.

The question of my child let my thoughts drift back to more than fifteen years ago. In a flash a door opens which I had believed to be closed long ago, and in vivid pictures a life passed by once more, so far and strange seeming, but still it was my life.

I see myself at the Potsdam Terminus in Berlin. It is noon, I lean out of the window of my compartment, press the hand of my old father for the last time, only with difficulty concealing the tears behind a smile, then the train leaves the station. We go on and on, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, the customs examination. Belgium, Ostend, we board the ship, cross the Channel, we are in England. From Dover kind men bring us to our new home, the Kitchener Camp, Richborough. There I meet comrades I already knew in Germany, and who like myself were forced to leave their native country, because we were Jews.

The camp is an old military camp, unused since the time of the Great War. We build it up again, make the huts fit to live in, build roads, plow the fields, and learn, learn. . . . For we know: this camp is only a transit place, we have to go on and on. It is said that we have to clear the way for those following us who also shall find a temporary refuge and shelter here.

THEN World War II breaks out.

The world is in flames again. The first few months our camp life goes on in its old tracks, only a few outward changes can be perceived. When we go out we carry a box with a gas mask, and in front of the buildings the sand bags pile up.

Later France breaks down, the English Expeditionary Force returns,

and the danger of invasion is becoming acute. The district where our camp is situated has been declared weeks ago to be a "Protected Area," being so close to the Channel. As a measure of protection against fifth columnists England interned all aliens—also those recognized by the tribunals as "friendly aliens." All the inmates of our camp get interned, and one night we are stowed away into two long trains. We go by train along the shore of the sea. At the other side of the Channel the firmament is red from the burning ruins of Dunkirk. The next morning we arrive at Liverpool, and from there on to the Isle of Man, where we are deprived of our freedom and put behind barbed wire late in the afternoon. We do not dream for how long it should be! Vividly I still see the picture as we went through the streets of Ramsey to the Internment Camp in a long marching column, everybody carrying his small luggage. The inhabitants of Ramsey stand in front of their houses. The rumor has spread: we are dangerous parachutists, and so we are looked at gloomily, perhaps one or the other astonished, how we managed to jump down with suitcases and portfolios. Not until later we are able to inform the inhabitants that we are but poor Jewish refugees longing for nothing else but peace and work and liberty.

Our stay on the Isle of Man is only short. Again we go on board of a ship. In Glasgow we embark on a transoceanic liner and after scarcely eleven days of voyage we get ashore in Canada. On the vessel were real prisoners of war, too. Some comrades of ours sleep together with them on the same deck. One evening the prisoners of war sing "Wir fahren gegen England" (i.e.: "We go against England"), whereupon one of us strikingly re-

BY FRITZ MUELLER-SORAU

This story was the prize-winning entry in a competition held by the Y.M.C.A. for the best short-story written by an occupant of a refugee camp. The author assures us that it is true in essence, and only very slightly dramatized for literary effect. We publish it in the hope that it will do something towards enabling Canadians to realize something of the psychological problems which face the refugee in his new "home" so far from home. The author was a weaving engineer in Germany, and occupied his spare time in writing for different periodicals. With the story he sent a photograph of himself by the famous Viennese photographer Willi Pollack, also interned along with himself in the camp at Fort Lenoir from which we are glad to say the author has since been released. "I am convinced," says Mr. Mueller-Sorau in his letter, "that the publication of this story will help to gain for us the freedom which we are all longing for."

marks: "Then gentlemen, you must change! Because you are going in the wrong direction!"

We are surprised at the reception in Canada. We are labelled as dangerous German prisoners of war, and are therefore brought amidst a strong guard—even machine-guns are put up—into a camp. The building looks like a Greek villa, and we as incorrigible optimists imagine already how we shall furnish the single small bedrooms.

Then we enter the house. Below is a long bare hall, at one time white-washed, the windows grated with iron bars; the sleeping quarters upstairs are two long extended rooms through which an endless number of bats rush to and fro furiously and with an amazing speed.

successors will not be so fortunate. They will either have to go so far back into the past as to destroy any possibility of creating a nostalgic atmosphere, or be compelled to draw upon the doings of this generation for their reminiscences. And to make the present day attractive to the generation of tomorrow, however embittered and cynical it may be, seems to augur a task beyond the powers of even a Hercules of letters.

But perhaps we are wrong. The reader of 1980 may conceivably delight in tender and nostalgic recollections of the days when a car had no more than fifteen dials on the panel, and one could only hear over the telephone. He may chuckle reminiscently when reminded that in his boyhood the corner drugstore was merely a combined dispensary, newsstand, soda-fountain, lunch-counter and lending library. He may feel sentimental and perhaps a little unworthy as he identifies with the hero of the latest volume of reminiscences one of his own forebears, perhaps his grandfather, that sturdy old G.P. who back in the 40's used to work straight through the day from nine till five with only two hours off for lunch and never a holiday except July and August. Perhaps, as he abstractedly sucks his vitamin capsules, he may recall a little wistfully those quaint and wonderful days when people actually sat down to meals, and ate lobster and chicken and plum pudding, and other exotic comestibles that would wreck a 1980 stomach in no time. And when the convention spirit is upon him he may even sing *Sweet Adeline*, and dream of the time (which he will think he remembers quite distinctly) when all girls were sweet and unsophisticated, and all men heroes in homespun.

Frankly, we doubt it. But mean while the Old Oaken Bucket is working overtime, hauling up waters of Lethe for a distracted generation.

THE OTHER PAGE

Thoughts of a Refugee

Soon we learn to value those "birds," for they liberate us, as real "gnat-catchers"—at least partially—from these blood-sucking mosquitoes.

"Man is a creature of habit," and so we get accustomed to the situation, too, all the more so as we improve our conditions as time goes on. Slowly we succeed in enlightening the military authorities, who and what we really are, but more than a whole year is needed before we are finally recognized as "refugees." Now we also come more into contact with the external world. Our life becomes more normal and more bearable.

BUT, nevertheless, it is true, we never gave in as yet! Immediately from the beginning of our internment (the pessimist called it "internment") an active artistic, spiritual and scientific life developed. A Viennese composer composes bewitching music, libretto poets are on hand, and one evening I even see myself on our so-called "stage" performing the newest hit of mine. It later became the hit of the year. Today, of course, it is long forgotten. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

It is an event, when the Y.M.C.A. sends us a piano. We dance, and it is a true and unrestrained humor as if the world is in the deepest of peace. We try to forget the sad reality and the dreadful past behind

us, and we succeed, at least partially.

Time passes. Almost eighteen months have slipped away since our internment. Now our life takes a new turn again. The Christian and Jewish committees do as much as they can. Young people—merely children when taken into custody—are released for study in Canada. Older ones follow, who are able to continue their commenced studies. Henceforth prevails the knowledge over the authorities that it is more rational to let friendly refugees accomplish useful work—particularly as now everywhere workmen are needed and not to let them waste their time and the money of the government behind barbed wire. So step by step, one after the other, my comrades secure employment, and one day I too stand before the immigration officer.

I think it my happiest day, when, after so many years of waiting and forced idleness I stand again for the first time at my place of work. I am not a mere number added or cancelled any more, but appreciated as an essential part of the whole. The knowledge to be able to create values once more, and not to be forced to sit around aimlessly and desperately compelled to wait, wait, and wait . . . this knowledge becomes the spur for further striving.

All this steals into my thoughts. But the question of my boy I answer thus: "A refugee is a man, who has learned that nothing on this earth-plane is constant, but is subject to a permanent alternation. Yet only by finding a foothold in this whirlpool, and by picking out of the passing waves the red thread of life, he moulds into a real human being."

My son looks at me with big eyes and says: "Father, I don't understand that."

And this I readily believe!

The Old Oaken Bucket

BY EDWARD A. McCOURT

are exceptions hates to have to admit that any relative of his good enough to put in a book was ever tainted by the corruption of city life. Character, it seems, thrives close to the soil. Hence the endless succession of reminiscences canonizing the Horse-and-Buggy Doctor, the Country Lawyer, the Small-Town Druggist, the Parson With One Foot in Heaven and one in a back county; and scores of other homespun heroes of whom he who runs may read.

Moreover, these reminiscences are presented with such insinuating artlessness that sooner or later they break down the resistance of all except the most cynical. Even those of us, country bred, who in our sober moments have bitter recollections of back-breaking toil in the potato patch, milking cows in mosquito time, and outdoor plumbing in a blizzard, yield sooner or later to the conviction that our happiest years lie behind us. And when we foregather in a convivial mood we sing *Sweet Adeline*, not altogether for its harmonic possibilities, but because it seems to strengthen our belief in that world which has been made so familiar to us by the professional purveyors of nostalgia, a world washed clean of sin and misery of hay-rides and sleighing parties in the moonlight of cinnamon-scented apple pies, cooked as only Mother knew how to cook them—of girls who did their hair in buns and smelled of pine-tar and lavender.

THE writers of the nostalgic school are fortunate in this respect, that our world of escape is not too far away in time. They are able to persuade us that we do remember, however dimly, the people and the environment which they describe with such vividness and charm. But their

TODAY the universal human impulse to Get Away From It All is probably stronger than at any previous time in man's history. And since one part of the globe is about as bad as another, we are attempting to beat a fourth-dimensional retreat into our own past. Backward, Turn Backward, O Time in Thy Flight has become the litany of our generation. It matters not that childhood may have been a weary succession of indifferent report-cards, infectious diseases, thwarted ambitions and unrequited loves; all of us long passionately to be once more barefoot boys and gingham girls in a golden age that knew not war nor income taxes nor soap serials nor psychoanalysis.

Our writers are only too ready to help us recapture the alleged glamor of our youth. In every book-store the literature of nostalgia vies for the place of honor with the grimmer products of the Blood-Sweat-and-Tears school. Clarence Day appears to have started it all when he wrote *Life With Father*. It seems a pity to damn the best of the lot with the stigma of paternity; but in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since Day's book made its appearance, countless elderly relatives (with particular emphasis upon grandmothers who can be located as far back as the crinoline age) have been foisted upon a reading public only too ready to receive them with open hearts. Even that perennial sophomore, H. L. Mencken, has succumbed to the prevailing mood, and dew-eyed with tender recollections is busy retailing his memories of Father and boyhood's Happy Days.

This kind of literature not only fosters the belief that our immediate forebears were of much sterner stuff than we, but that they were so because of the stark simplicity of their environment. The writer of the nostalgic school Day and Mencken

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EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

Can Stocks Advance Against Lower Earnings?

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Maj.-Gen. J. V. Young

AS THE new Master-General of the Ordnance and the man primarily responsible for clothing, arming and maintaining the equipment of the Canadian Army at home and abroad, Major-General J. V. Young, successor to Victor Sifton, has one of Canada's busiest war-time jobs.

The Hamilton, Ontario, business man was deputy to Sifton before the latter's resignation to return to the publishing business. So, "bossing" the Ordnance is scarcely new to him.



Physical stamina is called for on this job. Major-General Young has it. He looks much younger than his 50 years, is of medium, athletic build—a fact which serves to remind this Department that he was once a top flight football man with the Hamilton Tigers. A popular figure at Ottawa, although one disliking the glare of publicity, he still—when he finds time—plays a fast set of tennis and can do eighteen holes of golf with the best of them.

His home is in Ancaster, Ontario. He was born in Hamilton and attended the Grove School at Lakefield, Upper Canada College, Royal Military College, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he specialized in mechanical engineering. Major-General Young went overseas in the last war, serving with the 11th Battery, R.C.A. While on service he was badly wounded and invalided home.

After the war he took an active interest in the management of the Hamilton Cotton Company of which today he is vice-president. In January last year he went to Ottawa as deputy Master-General of the Ordnance and in April of this year he was granted an appointment to the Canadian Army with the rank of brigadier. Early this month Ottawa announced his promotion to rank of Major-General.

Robert J. Martin

FOR the first time in eight years of awards a Canadian newsman has been honored by the National Headliners' Club. He is Robert J. "Bob" Martin, who was called to Atlantic City recently to receive an achievement award in the Headliners' Hall of Fame. Martin, news-reel cameraman of Associated Screen News, Montreal, was singled out for an award for the best foreign news-reel coverage. His "Paramount News" story of the Free French coup in taking over St. Pierre and Miquelon won him this signal honor and a silver medal.



The National Headliners' Club at its ninth annual meeting bestowed awards on a galaxy of outstanding Americans in the newspaper, radio and magazine fields but Martin was the only Canadian so honored. Included among the Americans were Quentin Reynolds for his consistently outstanding magazine reporting; Cecil Brown for his radio coverage of the sinking of the British warships "Prince of Wales" and "Repulse"; Pierre Huss

for his reporting on middle Europe; Al Willard for the best still picture "The Cheerful Chinese"; and Jerry Doyle for consistent excellence of cartoons.

Bob Martin went to out-of-the-way St. Pierre and Miquelon between Christmas and New Year, 1941, to film the story that won him fame. Later he related that the most hazardous part of the assignment was his return trip to an eastern Canadian port on board the huge Free French submarine "Surcouf," which was lost with all hands two voyages later. Then, Martin's trip was made dangerous by the heavy weight of ice accumulated during its surface voyage, and graphically shown in his pictures.

Martin has been employed by Associated Screen News for 15 years, has been covering newsreel and other motion picture assignments for the past ten years. In 1939 he was loaned for camera work on production of the English feature picture "49th Parallel".

F. G. Webber

MUCH of the story of Canada's telephone service, both past and present, is wrapped-up in the career of F. G. (Frank) Webber, 50-year veteran of communications, whose retirement is announced. When, on September 1, 1892, Mr. Webber became a collector for The Bell Telephone Company at Toronto, he launched upon a course of activity that for variety, scope and duration has few equals in the business world.

His first six years of Bell service afforded a valuable experience for any young man of those days. It included night-long tricks at primitive telephone switchboards before young women came on the scene as operators. It involved study and manual preparation to qualify as an apparatus repairman. It led to his engagement as chief contract clerk. There were no mysticisms shrouding public relations or public persuasions in those "gay nineties". Telephone service had to be sold. When, in the fall of 1898, Frank Webber was given special selling responsibilities for the Bell and was named sales agent, it meant that he did much of the selling himself.

At the beginning of 1900, Mr. Webber was appointed secretary-treasurer of the Northern Electric Company at Montreal. Between 1906 and 1909, in the golden west, he was district manager for the Bell Company, first of the Alberta territory and later for Saskatchewan, prior to the company's sales of both interests to the provincial governments.

Returning to Toronto as assistant district superintendent, Mr. Webber remained there until 1911 when he moved to Montreal and served for a time as local, and later as district, manager. In 1918 he succeeded the late R. F. Jones as Montreal division manager. This position he occupied with distinction during a period of 16 years in which the industry recorded some of its most rapid advances. Not the least of these was the beginning and much of the completion of modern dial telephone facilities in the metropolis. On May 1, 1934, in succession to W. H. Black, Mr. Webber became secretary of the company from which position he now retires from active service.



IN LAST week's issue it was shown that taxes paid by representative Canadian companies in 1941 were more than five times the amount paid in 1938 and yet, in spite of this phenomenal contribution to the war effort, the majority of the companies were able to show larger net profits after taxes, due to increased efficiency and the greater volume of business transacted.

As regards earnings prospects for 1942, the budget estimates just submitted by the Minister of Finance, with provision for 100% taxation of profits in excess of those realized in the base years 1936 to 1939, will reduce the earnings of many companies substantially below 1941 levels. However, the provision for return of 20% of the E.P.T. at the end of the war will be a compensating factor, as it will strengthen the financial backgrounds of our corporations and will help to stabilize earnings in the post-war period. The thing to consider now is whether it will be possible for stock prices to rise in the face of declining earnings. This question can be considered from the standpoints both of logic and actual experience.

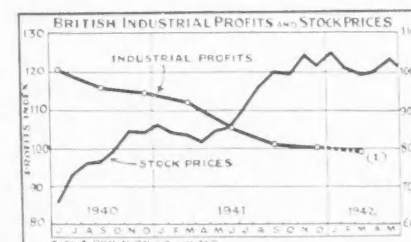
The logical answer is found in the records cited in last week's article, which pointed out the growing discrepancy of corporation earnings and common stock prices and the disparity in the income yields obtainable from equities and from high-grade bonds. A rough calculation made by City & Dominion Company Limited indicates that 1942 net earnings of the companies included in the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Index should approximate the aver-

age of 1938, after payment of the new excess profits taxes. This does not take into account any allowance for tax credits refundable at the end of the war. According to the correlation between earnings and stock prices which obtained prior to the commencement of the bear market in 1937, this would indicate a level of somewhere between 140 and 150 for the price index, as compared with the present level of approximately 85.

From the standpoint of experience, we have two excellent examples—United States markets in World War I and British markets in the present war. New York stock prices in 1918, taken as a whole, showed a substantial recovery from the bear market of 1917, in spite of the fact that corporation profits declined about 20% during the year. British experience is shown in the accompanying graph of corporation profits and stock prices since June, 1940. Profit figures are from the quarterly index of *The Economist*, while stock prices are from the index of *The Investors' Chronicle*.

The factor which has probably been

the greatest influence in the recovery of common stock prices in Britain is the pressure of rising national income, resulting from tremendous industrial activity and expanding payrolls of industrial workers, relatively little of which has been absorbed by taxes. With rigid restric-



Note: (1) Profits for the first quarter of 1942 are estimated.

tion of the sale of consumers' goods, the outlet for this flood of cash has been severely limited and stock purchases have offered one of the few remaining opportunities for the productive investment of personal and

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Can Controls Be Permanent?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

LAST week in this column we applauded the public's demand for more realism and less wishful thinking in its war news, on the ground that only by appreciating the magnitude of the task before us can we hope to fit ourselves to perform it. We wanted to add to that (but didn't have space for it) the suggestion that a good deal more realism could profitably be employed in the current discussions of the shape of our post-war economy and social relationships. The core of the argument is as to the amount of government control we should carry forward into peace, and how long it should continue. One body of opinion holds that control is not only inevitable but good, and that it should be permanent and extended to cover virtually everything; another and smaller group regards it as a necessary evil in wartime, to be dispensed with as soon as possible afterwards. It's highly desirable that we should get our ideas sorted out, because some day the war's going to end and if we lack a definite and sound public opinion on the matter we shall certainly be in serious trouble.

The "Courtauld Plan"

Britain has discussed this subject much more fully than Canada has, and British opinion should be worth our consideration if only because Britain has now had considerable experience of the all-out control upon which we are now entering. Two outstanding Britishers—Samuel Courtauld, a big industrialist, and Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, have said interesting things lately on the subject. Writing in the *British Economic Journal*, Mr. Courtauld stated categorically that government control over industry had come to stay, and, by urging that no government could tolerate within the boundaries of its authority an organized and independent power with a radius of action as wide as its own, he implied that government control could not be substantially less in peacetime than it is in war. Mr. Courtauld raised but did not answer the real question, which is how government control can operate so widely without also operating against justice, which should give a man or an organization the right to benefit by any superior abilities it possesses, and against efficiency, which is not a thing generally associated with bureaucratic control.

Mr. Courtauld himself holds that civil servants are incompetent in the field of industrial management, and of course they are; they have not the training

or the experience and most of them are not the type. His solution is that government directors should sit on the boards of companies, though with no powers beyond those possessed by ordinary shareholders. But this would solve nothing, unless the directors were of a kind which in Mr. Courtauld's own thesis they could not be expected to be. And if they were such men, capable of performing the job, they would surely resign forthwith unless they were given the powers which would make their authority real and effective.

Would Eliminate Speculator

Another important point in what has come to be known as the "Courtauld Plan" was an attack on speculative finance. Said Mr. Courtauld: "The total elimination of the speculator from the industrial field would do measureless good and very little harm." This is pure nonsense. The speculator can be had, of course. But without speculation there would be no new undertakings, no development of inventions, no progress. The profit made by the speculators who built the Canadian Pacific Railway was nothing in comparison to the wealth which the Canadian Pacific Railway has made for Canada. The pioneers who came from England and Scotland and Europe and transformed raw prairie into an empire of wheat were speculators.

However, these are the less commendable things in Mr. Courtauld's thesis. We must give him credit for his advocacy of closer co-operation between labor and capital, his criticisms of monopoly and his acclaim of production as "the most vital activity of the nation".

Mr. Bevin's concern was with the difficult demobilization period. In this he saw the danger of a permanent distortion of post-war development by the unrestricted operation of the profit desire and the urge to rapid and undisciplined expansion. His solution too, was the retention of controls. But control involves political as well as economic factors, and how can there be political planning for the future? In economics one deals with facts and dogmas; in politics with men and their prejudices and hopes. When the war ends there will probably be a very real economic need for the continuance of controls. But by that time there is likely to be a strong public desire for freedom from them, for the release of pent-up desires and ambitions.

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corporation funds. Similar developments have been noted in Germany and France. In the latter country, the narrowing of investment channels probably ranks with currency and credit expansion as a cause of the sharp advance of Paris stock market prices.

A similar pressure of excess income, or "floating buying power", for which no goods will be available, is a factor of growing importance in the United States and Canada. In the U.S. it is estimated that the inflationary gap will be close to \$20 billion in the coming year. To this must be added a large volume of idle funds which existed prior to the outbreak of war. It is estimated that there is between \$4 billion and \$5 billion of refugee cash in New York alone, mostly in the possession of former European capitalists. It is unlikely that all of this money will remain idle for the duration and it is probable that a considerable proportion will eventually find its way into corporation securities.

Influence on Stocks

While the new Canadian budget will help materially to absorb individual income in excess of requirements for essential goods and services, it must be remembered that a major part of the recently expanded payrolls is going to those who pay out a relatively small percentage in taxes. Furthermore, there seems little present prospect of really effective controls in the United States, and any important upward movement of stock prices in that country is bound to be reflected in Canadian markets.

Upon the opening of hostilities, British authorities introduced various restrictions which reduced the avenues for investment and speculation. These included foreign exchange controls, which prohibited investment in foreign markets. Purchase of commodities was forbidden. Residence construction was impossible and real estate investments became unattractive. Very important, also, was the repatriation of Canadian and U.S. securities formerly owned by British subjects. The proceeds of such investments were added to the funds in private investors' hands. While the supply of securities is much greater on this continent, the fundamental fact remains that the sum total of available investment funds, from whatever source, is today relatively greater here than it has been in Great Britain at any time since the commencement of the war.

It may be argued that the increasing payrolls in the hands of war-workers is not likely to affect the securities market. That is probably true at the moment, but we all can remember the widespread participation in stock speculation which took place in 1928 and 1929. A substantial portion of the excess spending power of the wage earners will go to the banks or insurance companies, but a part will eventually, though indi-

rectly, find its way into corporation bonds and stocks.

Another factor contributing to the rising London prices is inflation. While the advance in living costs in Britain has not been excessive as yet, there has been some reduction in real income. British investors are farsighted and they undoubtedly realize the importance of investing a portion of their assets as a hedge against the possibility of a more pronounced inflation in the future.

As to the effects of inflation in the United States and Canada, the subject has been discussed for so long that many people are coming to think of it as a greatly over-emphasized bogey. While rigid controls will probably prevent domestic living costs from getting seriously out of hand as long as actual war conditions last, past history has shown that the time when inflationary forces take hold is when war restrictions are lifted and when debt settlements have to be faced. While I do not suggest that there is a probability of inflationary developments in Canada comparable to what took place in France and Germany following World War I, we must nevertheless recognize that the potentialities exist on this continent to a larger degree than at any time since the beginning of the present century. Rapidly pyramiding Government debt and the resulting expansion of the credit base warn us that inflation cannot be ignored. While there is no perfect hedge, I believe that common stocks provide the most practical protection available for the average investor, who might otherwise suffer eventual loss of purchasing power from low-yielding, fixed income securities.

Long-Term Outlook

Regarding the long-term outlook, I believe that Canada will emerge from this war in a stronger position industrially than she has ever previously enjoyed. The last war provided a great stimulus in this direction and there is little doubt that the position of the country in international trade and finance will be further enhanced as a result of the developments now taking place. With her strategic geographical position, her enormous undeveloped resources of waterpower, minerals and forest products, and fortified by a courageous policy of government controls and sound financial management, her industries should enjoy a substantial share of the trade which is expected in connection with post-war rehabilitation. If the war continues for another year or two, as now seems certain, and with increasingly rigid restriction of consumers' goods production, the demand for a large variety of such goods will accumulate to tremendous proportions. And no matter how much longer the war continues, there is already a stupendous and immeasurable requirement throughout the world for materials of reconstruction.

Some will ask how the devastated and impoverished countries of the world will secure the funds or credits with which to buy from North America the goods which they will so vitally require. The enlarged understanding of the machinery and effectiveness of international credit control will certainly provide the answer to this problem. We know that a great deal of constructive thought is being given to these matters, and the peace terms will undoubtedly be closely related to world financial and economic problems.

Definitely Under-Valued

In weighing the various factors which have been discussed in this and the preceding article, the conclusion seems reasonably clear that common stocks at today's prices are definitely under-valued, not only on the basis of present earnings and dividend yields, but in the light of probable future earnings.

As to the near-term outlook, war news will no doubt continue to be a disturbing factor, regardless of the generally favorable underlying factors. However, the thing to remember in this connection is that war reverses do not unfavorably alter the status of common stocks in their relationship to cash. The rise in London's market since 1940 has continued with war on her doorstep and has

been interrupted but slightly by the serious reverses which have occurred on many fronts. Similarly, the upward trend of prices in New York in 1918 was maintained despite the pronounced successes of the German army up to July of that year.

Market psychology and uncertainty regarding the future of business and private enterprise are in a state very much like that which existed in the spring of 1932. At that time many business men and owners of securities could see no hope for the future. Yet we were soon to experience an improvement in business and market conditions which lasted for nearly five years. It is true that the situation today is "different" in many respects, but conditions have always seemed different at the bottom of every new depression. It is my own opinion that considerable improvement in security prices is likely to be experienced before the end of 1942. While anything in the nature of a run-away market is neither likely nor desirable, a more reasonable valuation of earning power would certainly act as a timely boost to the morale of Canadian investors, who constitute an important cross-section of the population. A healthy and more buoyant market would be an important factor in the creation of an atmosphere favorable to the flotation of future war loans.

Manufacturers Life Appointments



A. KINCH



W. T. THORPE

Two well-known life insurance agency executives, Alfred Kinch and William T. Thorpe, have been appointed Managers of Agencies of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. Mr. Kinch joined the Company in May, 1914, and Mr. Thorpe has served it since September, 1919. Immediately prior to their appointments both executives were Agency Superintendents, Mr. Kinch being in charge of the United States Division and Mr. Thorpe in charge of the Canadian Division, which territories they will continue to supervise.

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perform its particular function. You'll be wise to rely on Gargoyle Lubricants. They are backed by 76 years of specialized experience—by more than half a million "case histories."

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

DOMINION STORES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Now that Dominion Stores is paying dividends again and has rid itself of unprofitable store units, the stock ought to be a buy at around present prices, it seems to me. What do you think? What is the book value of the shares? And the yield?

E. A. J., Hamilton, Ont.

Yes, it looks like quite a fair buy at current quotations around 4 1/4 bid, 5 asked, assuming that the stock is now on a regular quarterly dividend basis. In declaring a dividend of 10 cents a share payable August 20—incidentally the first payment in seven and a half years—the company said it was the aim of the board to pay quarterly, and presumably the statement would not have been made unless fulfilment was expected. Taking the price as \$5 and the annual rate as 40 cents, the yield is 8 per cent, an attractive figure in view of the improvement in the company's position.

Though the company has eliminated a considerable number of unprofitable stores in recent years, with another 43 grocery units and 17 meat units closed last year, its sales volume in 1941 was 16 per cent above 1940; average sales per store

increased 31 per cent and per share earnings were 61 cents, against 36 cents a share earned in 1940 and a deficit of 45 cents a share in 1939. Furthermore, there was a substantial gain in sales in the first half of 1942, it is reported. The company's modernization program, which has featured the opening of new self-service "master-markets," has been suspended owing to the pressure of wartime conditions.

Current assets at the end of 1941 amounted to \$2,940,588 and current liabilities to \$892,579. The equity per common share, as indicated by the balance sheet, was \$11.81, against \$11.33 a year earlier.

WENDIGO

Editor Gold & Dross:

The outlook for Wendigo Gold Mines is reported as looking none too favorable. Is this true? If the company should discontinue operations where will we small shareholders end up?

—C. D. M., Fort William, Ont.

Conditional upon the consent of shareholders and the government, the directors of Wendigo Gold Mines have decided, in the event that the present exploration program meets unfavorable results, to suspend operations

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND: American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be expected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

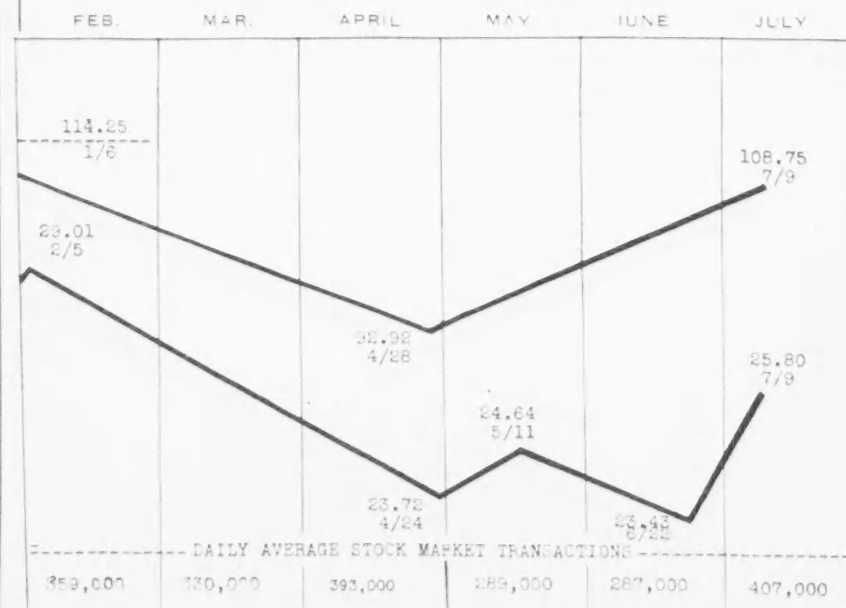
MARKET ACTION INDICATES LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE FOR PRICE MOVEMENT IS UPWARD

Over the past week or so the market has been relatively immune to news of an unfavorable nature, such as that coming, first from the African front, and second, from Russia. To the contrary, developments of a buoyant character found immediate reflection in the daily price movement.

In last week's strength the market again broke into new high ground. This development, coming after one or two weeks of sideways movement, and in conjunction with adverse war news, indicates the line of least resistance for stock prices to be upward. So far in the advance from April no technical evidences have appeared to suggest that the up-movement has reached a point of intermediate distribution. Despite this fact, and even assuming that the move has further to travel, as we believe to be the case, allowance must still be made for periods of market irregularity and recession in keeping with possible temporary war developments of an unfavorable nature.

In the early stages of the current rally (our Forecast of May 23, 1942) we estimated upper limits, assuming a full technical recovery to be underway, at around 120-125 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, said level representing an approximate five-eighths cancellation of the decline from November 1940. These limits have not been changed because of subsequent developments. They are, however, sufficiently extensive as against the 92 level from which the rally was initiated to suggest periods of price recession from time to time in the full course of such a move. As stated last week, we feel that periods of temporary price weakness can be used for renewed accumulation of selected issues.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 222

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1942 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT
Toronto, 19th June 1942 General Manager

PICKLE CROW

GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 26

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Monday, August 21, 1942, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Saturday August 15, 1942.

By Order of the Board
ROBERT FENNELL, K.C.
Treasurer
Toronto, Ont., July 8, 1942.

Leitch Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 16

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable in Canadian funds, on August 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at close of business July 31st, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer
July 2nd, 1942.



George H. Rogers, of Toronto, who has been appointed secretary of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, succeeding F. G. Webber, of Montreal, who is retiring from that office, effective August 31, following a notable 50-year career in the telephone business.

GOLD & DROSS

and distribute the assets of the company.

A high grade ore shoot has been disclosed on the first of the four new levels, but this does not show on the other floors. There is a shoot of fair grade material on the third horizon but, practically nothing on the second and fourth levels. However the four new horizons are not yet fully developed. The possibility of an ore shoot coming in at greater depth is to be tested by diamond drilling to 2,000 feet, or 300 feet below the present lowest level. In April ore reserves were estimated as sufficient for about six months' milling.

H. G. Young, president, estimates the company's assets at roughly \$400,000, or equivalent to almost 23 cents a share. Cash or quick assets are shown at \$272,000, after deduction of the recent dividend payment of \$52,183, and it is thought that about \$100,000 can be realized from salvage of the plant. According to Mr. Young the company's capital in normal times would be too small for successful search and development of a new mine and the risk to shareholders' interests too great, and in abnormal war conditions the directors' decision is doubly confirmed as the only sound policy.

CANADIAN VICKERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me some information on Canadian Vickers common stock, as I have been advised to buy it as a speculation. Just what does the company do?

—F. L. P., Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian Vickers Limited operates a floating drydock and shipbuilding plant at Montreal, and manufactures industrial and mining machinery, structural steel and aircraft. After many lean years, the war has brought large orders and something resembling fortune to the company. Last week it put out its annual report covering the fiscal year ended February 28, 1942, showing earnings of no less than \$12.83 per common share against \$2.08 earned the year ended February 28, 1941 and substantial deficits per share in each of the preceding nine years. While the statement showing these \$12.83 earnings was being published, quotations on the shares were around \$3.25.

Against this interesting picture, you might note that no preferred dividends have been paid since 1929, and preferred arrears now total \$57.50 a share, or \$1,750,000. Furthermore, under a plan approved in 1940 by bondholders deferring interest until August of this year, bond interest of \$498,547 (with interest on unpaid interest) had accrued to February 28, 1942. Also, notwithstanding the sharp improvement in earnings in the latest period, there was still an accumulated deficit of \$601,000 on February 28, 1942. It is generally understood that this situation will be cleaned up in a capital reorganization to be undertaken whenever the company's wartime activity will permit. However, when that happens, it would seem to be a reasonable supposition that the company's much improved position will result in placing a higher valuation on the common than that of current quotations.

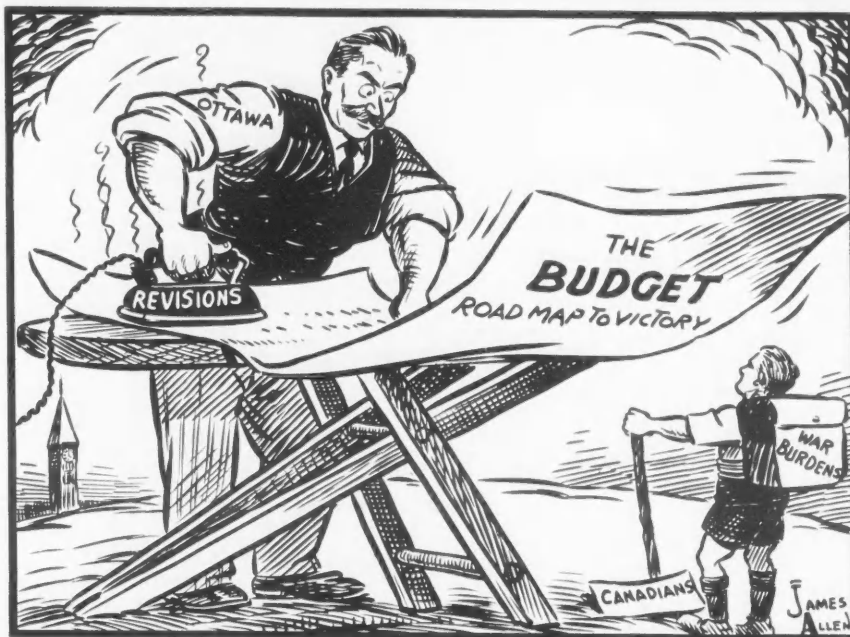
REPUBLIC TUNGSTEN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate having information regarding Republic Tungsten Mines and your opinion of its chances of success.

S. G. T., Toronto, Ont.

Republic Tungsten Mines plans exploration of a group of seven claims in Grenfell township, immediately west of the producing gold area of Kirkland Lake, in search of tungsten, which is so urgently needed in the Allied war effort. The property is said to be in a zone in which high-grade tungsten was located last year. The company's geologist states that "... the presence of disseminated scheelite in wide replacement



IRONING OUT THE WRINKLES

mineralized zones is decidedly significant in that this type of deposit might yield consistent and relatively large quantities of scheelite." The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares of which 1,200,000 were issued for the property, and finances are said to have been arranged for initial development.

It is impossible to offer an opinion as to the prospects for a strategic mineral venture as one is unable to appraise its chances the same as a gold property. It remains to be ascertained just what minerals are recoverable, the grade and extent of the deposit, cost of recovery, treatments necessary and what it will cost to market them. While the problems facing the development of war minerals are complex there are undoubtedly chances for large speculative profits in many directions as long as the war demand exists.

Of the various minerals which contain tungsten one of the important and most common in Canada is scheelite. Many of the gold quartz veins in Northern Ontario also carry

scheelite but it is not abundant in these quartz veins. Some Canadian geologists have suggested that a central plant could well be established to which the scheelite concentrates from a number of mines could be assembled for treatment that would be too expensive for the individual mine.

The Metals Controller will buy the Canadian product. The Atlas Steel Co., Welland, Ontario, is the only Canadian company buying scheelite ores and concentrates. Lower grade ores and concentrates will, I understand, be reconcentrated and brought up to commercial grade if shipped to the Ore Dressing Laboratory of the Bureau of Mines, Ottawa. The Canadian price has been boosted to \$24 a unit. The price has been increased from \$17 since the Metals Controller took over the marketing and the latest advance is expected to encourage further production. The uses of tungsten are many and varied and are increasing. The chief wartime uses are in tool steels, armor plate and in armor-piercing shells.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

THE gold mining situation in Canada has finally been made clear. There is to be no reduction in tonnage treated and there is to be no increase in taxation. The producing gold mines are to be permitted to carry on at an average established over some recent period and they are to be enabled as far as possible to continue at that rate of operation.

In fixing the rate of operation at the gold mines of the Kirkland Lake field it is believed the average obtained during the few months immediately preceding the labor strike will be adopted as a yardstick. While gold mines in general throughout Canada will not be permitted to increase their scale of operations above the average prevailing in the first four months of 1942, yet in the case of the mines of the Kirkland Lake area such will not be the case. Therefore the mines at Kirkland Lake will be permitted to increase tonnage somewhat above the current level should they so desire and should labor requirements be available.

Lake Shore Mines, for example, has recently been operating at over 1100 tons of ore per day. However, the average in the months immediately preceding the labor strike was very close to 1,700 tons per day. This suggests the company could increase its rate of production by about 50 per cent above the current rate before reaching the limit set by government regulations. Such an increase, however, is not expected, but it does indicate the enterprise may not have serious trouble in maintaining a scale of operation which recently indicated profits at a rate of over \$1.50 per share annually.

Paymaster Consolidated set a new record during the fiscal year ended

June 30, according to preliminary estimates. Output for the year exceeded \$1,860,000. The ore yielded \$8.37 per ton.

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines is re-examining its property at Kamiskotia Lake. Operations some years ago disclosed an interesting amount of low grade ore containing copper and zinc. Under the spur of heavy demand for these metals, the company has undertaken further exploration by use of diamond drills.

Tyrant Mines, controlled by Sylvanite Mines, is closing down. The reason for suspension is difficult wartime conditions. Accordingly as work narrows down at some of the weaker mining enterprises, more men are reporting for work at the larger producers. Also, accordingly as mines in general reduce the amount of development work, added men are made available for actual ore production. As a consequence of these developments, the leading gold mines of Canada appear likely to make a better showing this year than was formerly expected.

Upper Canada Mines produced \$1,208,899 in the fiscal year ended April 30. The ore yielded \$16.51 per ton. The performance was slightly better than in the preceding year. Costs were up at \$10.73 per ton compared with \$9.94. Net profit for the year was equal to 14.4 cents per share as compared with 16.9 cents in the preceding year.

West Malartic Gold Mines is operating its new mill, designed to handle 300 tons of ore per day. The ore is low grade, carrying between \$5 and \$6 per ton in gold. Less than 100 men are employed and it is evident from the outset that the margin of profit may be small.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable August 20th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 5th, 1942.

By Order of the Board,
FRED McCONNELL,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Toronto, July 7th, 1942.

DOMINION
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TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

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GOVERNMENT war damage insurance has been on the market since the 1st of July in the United States, and is likely to be also available in Canada within the next few weeks. The organization under which the scheme is being operated across the line in the War Damage Corporation, created by Congress as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The insurance covers only direct physical loss or damage to real and personal property which may result from enemy attack or the action of the country's own forces in resisting enemy attack.

Thus the insurance does not cover consequential or indirect loss, such as use and occupancy, rent or rental value, nor does it cover loss from sabotage, looting, capture, seizure, pillage, or losses incurred in black-outs which are not due to enemy action.

This is the first time in the history of either of the two countries that the government has undertaken to enter the property insurance field. In the last world war it was not regarded as necessary, although both countries made government life insurance available to those serving with the colors. But with conditions as they are in this war, with no country safe from air or naval bombardment, the governments of the United States and Canada are following the example of the British government

of accepting war risks on property that private insurers are not prepared to underwrite in view of the nature and magnitude of the hazards involved.

How Policies Are Issued

While the insurance will be carried by the government in each country, the issuing of the policies and the collection of the premiums will be handled by insurance companies and their agents who have been regularly authorized by the government to do so. In the United States, cheques and drafts for payment of premiums are required to be drawn to the insurance company to whom the application for the insurance is sent, but where they are drawn to the order of the War Damage Corporation, a power of attorney is given to an employee of the insurance company to properly endorse it so that it may be deposited in the war damage account.

As to the total amount of coverage which will be provided under the

Following the example of Great Britain, the governments of Canada and the United States have undertaken to provide insurance against damage to real and personal property which may result from enemy action. The U.S. scheme is now in operation, and a very large amount of war risk insurance has already been placed.

While the insurance risk is carried by the government, the issuing of policies, collection of premiums, and adjustment of losses is in the hands of the regular insurance companies and their agents, under certain limitations as to commissions and expense allowances which will ensure administration practically at cost.

United States scheme, it was reported last week that already about \$25,000,000,000 had been applied for and \$15,000,000,000 placed at an annual premium cost of about \$20,000,000, on which the maximum service fees or commissions to agents and brokers would be about \$1,000,000, while the expense reimbursements to the insurance companies in their capacity as fiduciary agents of the government

would be about \$700,000.

Many United States industrial concerns are seeking the full limit of coverage on their property regardless of where it is located, whether in the interior or on the coast. This is especially noticeable in the case of munition makers whose materials are in transit from time to time.

Under the U.S. regulations, the service fee or commission to the agent or broker must not exceed five per cent of the premium, with a minimum fee of one dollar per policy and a maximum fee of one thousand dollars per policy. The agent or broker is not allowed to deduct the amount of the service fee or commission from the remittance which must accompany the application sent to the insurance company. The expense reimbursement of the insurance company is fixed at 3½ per cent of the gross premium. The minimum premium under any policy is three dollars.

One Policy Limitation

Further, the insured is limited to one policy on any one property and only one policy is permitted for any one of the following types of coverage: 1. Properties at fixed locations and vehicles when specified; 2. Property in transit; 3. Builders' risks on hulls; 4. Cargo stored afloat; 5. Hulls; 6. Growing crops and orchards.

With respect to vessels and cargoes, the insurance covers the craft or cargo while confined to the limits of the harbors or other inland waters of the United States or while confined to the Great Lakes or while confined to harbors and inland waters of the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and territories of Hawaii and Alaska. The following vessels are covered: (a) Vessels used exclusively for storage, housing, manufacturing or generating power; (b) Pleasure craft (including vessels utilized for pleasure fishing but excluding those employed in commercial fishing) but only while laid up afloat or ashore; (c) All vessels or craft while under construction until delivery by the builder or sailing on delivery or trial trip, whichever shall first occur; (d) Cargoes on vessels described in (a) above.

Rates of premium are determined according to the construction classification, occupancy classification and co-insurance requirements as set forth in the regulations. The insurance agent is to apply the proper rate for the coverage applied for and insert it in the appropriate space provided in the application and the schedule. Growing crops and orchards may be specifically insured, provided the separate form of application for insurance covering growing crops and orchards is completed by the applicant.

For manufacturing plants, wharves, bridges of fire resistive construction the annual premium rate is 20 cents per \$100; where such are of ordinary construction, the rate is 30 cents per \$100. For apartments, office buildings, warehouses and other mercantile structures of fire resistive construction, the rate is 15 cents per \$100; where such buildings are of ordinary construction the rate is 20 cents per \$100. For churches, hospitals, public buildings of fire resistive construction the rate is 10 cents per \$100; where such structures are of ordinary construction the rate

is 15 cents per \$100.

For railroads and public utilities the rate is 30 cents per \$100; for rolling stock, 25 cents, and for roadbeds and trackage, 10 cents per \$100. For floaters on movable property (with 100 per cent co-insurance mandatory) the rate is 25 cents per \$100, and for property in transit the rate is 3 cents per \$100.

For vessels under construction where the construction is fire resistive the rate is 25 cents and where the vessel is of ordinary construction the rate is 37½ cents per \$100. For vessels devoted to storage or industrial use the rate is 50 cents for fire resistive and 75 cents for ordinary construction. For pleasure watercraft and pleasure aircraft (when not in use) the rate is 25 cents per \$100.

For farm buildings and for dwellings, rural and urban, including contents, the rate is 10 cents per \$100. No co-insurance is required for farm buildings or for dwellings and certain other risks, but on all other property co-insurance is required, with fixed credits from established rates for co-insurance above 50 per cent. For growing crops the rate is 5 cents per \$100, with a limit of coverage of \$100,000 per single owner, at that rate and at higher rates if larger amounts are desired.

Unless otherwise specifically provided in writing, the policy does not cover accounts, money, deeds, securities, stamps, furs, jewellery, works of art, manuscripts, etc. Coverage may be obtained on standing timber for an unlimited amount at a rate of 15 cents per \$100, but with 100 per cent co-insurance mandatory.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would be very much obliged if you would advise me if the stock shares of the Continental Fire and Casualty Company have any value. In 1922 a mutual hail company turned over a lot of these shares to farmers in settlement of claims. Is the company still doing business? A full report on the situation would greatly oblige.

H. A. W., Strathclair, Man.

The Continental Fire and Casualty Company, with head office at Winnipeg, Man., commenced business in 1909 and operated under provincial charter and license until 1922 when it failed and went into liquidation. Its authorized capital at the time was \$1,000,000 of which \$45,100 was subscribed and \$76,032.50 paid up. Its last financial statement published in the Manitoba Insurance Department Report was for the year ended December 31, 1922, and showed total assets of \$112,246 and total liabilities, including capital, of \$149,845. Thus there was a deficit of impairment of capital of \$37,599. This company showed total receipts in 1922 of \$88,294 and total expenditures of \$82,096. In the previous year its total receipts were \$57,111 and its total expenditures, \$78,688. It is not likely that there was anything left for the shareholders, but you might inquire of the Manitoba Superintendent of Insurance, Winnipeg, the government official charged with the supervision of the company during its brief and ill-fated career.

Editor, About Insurance:

I have a policy taken out quite a number of years ago with the Knights of Pythias. The insurance department of the Order was taken over by the American United Life Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Indiana. Up until a few years ago I have paid my premiums to the district secretary of the Lodge where I resided, but on moving to Ontario have paid my premiums direct to Indianapolis. As the exchange on American money is very high, this runs the premiums up quite a bit. Is there any one in Ontario to whom I could pay the premiums and save the exchange? When the policy matures will the amount of the policy be paid in American funds?

—E. F. G., Cameron Falls, Ont.

American United Life Insurance Company, with head office at Indianapolis, Indiana, was granted a Certificate of Dominion registry on February 5, 1942, authorizing it to trans-

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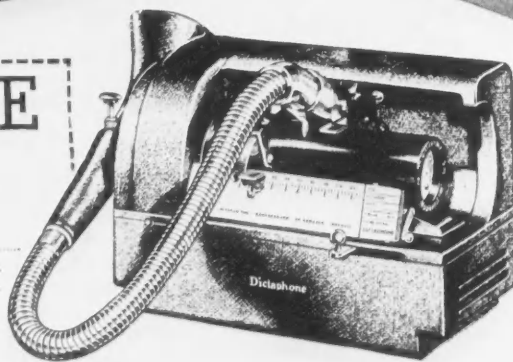
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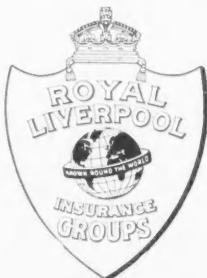


act in Canada the business of life insurance in respect of policies issued by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias prior to August 18, 1930. E. A. Horton, St. Thomas, Ontario, was appointed chief agent of the company in Canada. The company has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$237,040 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

According to the requirements of our insurance laws and regulations, as I understand them you have the right to make your premium payments to the Canadian chief agent in Canadian funds, while the amount payable under the policy is also payable in Canadian money.

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Economic Synthesis

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Axis is faced with a sure and infinite inferiority in the tools of war —unless it wins before the United Nations' full power becomes effective. To have any hope of winning, Germany must crush Russia before the autumn.

Arrangements between the United Nations must be based on recognition of the need for short-term economic manoeuvring. There is no longer any long-term left in this war.

NO ONE is any longer in doubt about the degree of understanding reached between the United Nations. The visit of Mr. Molotov to the United States and Great Britain, and the resulting statement by the three Powers which conferred, removed at one stroke the stupid and evil rumors of dissension. The anti-Axis Powers do not just happen to be travelling along the same road. They are harnessed to a common vehicle, and harnessed with a niceness of comprehension which apportion the burdens which each is best able to bear.

Economically, the U.S.S.R., the U.S., China, and Great Britain divide into two broad categories. Russia and China are the great consumers, America and Britain the great providers. To say this is not merely to underline the obvious fact that the major land belligerents are consuming more war material, or to suggest that it is in these two divisions that the course of the war will continue until the end. It happens that, lacking a land front in Europe, Britain is able to send great shipments of military supplies to Russia and to China, and the same is true of America.

Some day, and maybe very soon, this picture will change. When Britain opens her European front she will mount vast offensives and will no longer be able to continue the same scale of support in material to her Allies. When that day dawns, the United States will be associated with Britain, but her economic case is different. Within the terms of this war her productive capacity is virtually without limit, and she can, while maintaining great armies active in the field and while supplying them across the seas, still contrive to get a substantial bulk of weapons and equipment through to China and Russia.

When Mr. Oliver Lyttelton visited American factories and plants he observed that Hitler would be sadly depressed if he could see what was being got ready for him. There is indeed no doubt that Hitler has already got a pretty good idea. The Axis knows what the entry of the United

States into the war meant, and if it was surprised by the 1,000-a-night bomber raids of the R.A.F., which indicated a front-line air strength much greater than any concentration which the Axis can provide, it is not surprised at the reports of prodigious production in the workshops across the Atlantic. It was this fear of the American workshop which made Hitler, the worshipper of machines, climb down time after time, which made him almost unbelievably circumspect in his handling of the United States. Now he and Mussolini and the Japanese are faced with a sure and infinite inferiority in the tools of war. Unless, of course, they could win the war before the full effort of the United Colossus became effective.

Now or Never

That they will not do so is not only apparent to everybody outside the Reich, but must be quite clear to many people inside that undesirable territory. The Germans are not fools in the matter of war. The Supreme Command knows that it must break the Russians completely before the autumn if it is to command even a reasonably good bargaining position. And it must know now that its chances of doing anything of the sort are peculiarly slim. Russia faced the Germans with not one economy but two, and more than two. The first onslaught did great damage to the "Mid-European" Russian productive system. But then, from behind Moscow came the strength of the second system, and then too came really effective aid from the U.S. and Britain. The Nazis, if they could push to Moscow, must lose even more than they lost before in the process, and the Russians would still come back, with terrifying power. And this allows nothing for the distraction of the Second Front, which will be more than an amusing diversion. Much more.

It becomes, therefore, important to appreciate the need for short-term economic manoeuvring. There is no longer any long-term left in this war.



An enthusiastic liking for their job is written plainly on the faces of the dusky fire-fighters shown here as they strain to hold a high-pressure hose trained on their objective. Natives of Africa's Basutoland, they are in training at a fire fighting course before being drafted to units of the British forces in the Middle East. There they will serve with mobile fire-fighting units organized for protection of aerodromes.

The Democracies knew that eventually they would break the Axis. Now they see that they have it within their reach to smash him this year. What America can produce in the autumn of 1943 is a matter of academic interest. The enforced abstention of Britain from big land operations for so long did give rise to an idle, paper idea, that in due course she would have had built arms enough to yield a superiority over the Nazis. It is not generally remembered now that Britain did plan to win the war by fighting alone if need be, and it must be allowed that her preoccupation with

next year and the year after, rather than with this one, was not only justifiable but inevitable. But this is all changed.

There is no longer any book-keeping interludes. It is what we can put into the field and in the air and on and under the seas this summer that matters. The heart of all the free and yearning-to-be-free world was cheered by the evidence recently displayed that this is the way the leaders of the United Nations look at it. To hell with Hitler now. That is the watchword. And it is good strategy and sound economics.



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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE PRAIRIE LETTER

Saskatchewan's Conservative Leader

BY GALEN CRAIK

AFTER nearly a decade in the political doldrums, the Saskatchewan Conservative party is reforming its ranks in preparation for the next provincial election, which, if it is to be held in wartime, will in all probability come either this fall or fairly early next year, as the natural life of the Patterson Liberal government expires in June, 1943.

So, meeting in Regina in mid-June, 100 delegates from every constituency in the province elected 52-year-old H. E. Keown, K.C., barrister from the northern town of Melfort, to this important post. Mr. Keown, a native-born son of Saskatchewan and a veteran of the First Great War with a splendid military record, succeeds John G. Diefenbaker, Conservative M.P. for Lake Centre, as leader of the provincial party.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Keown has a hard row to hoe. Since 1934, when Hon. James G. Gardiner led his party to a clean-cut victory over the Co-operative government of Premier J. T. M. Anderson, not an official Conservative member has been elected in the province. In 1934

the Liberals swept the province to return 50 members, while the C.C.F. managed to elect five, the famous "quintuplets" of Saskatchewan politics. Of "others", and this includes the Conservatives, there were none.

In 1938, under the leadership of Premier W. J. Patterson, who succeeded Mr. Gardiner when the latter went to Ottawa as federal minister of agriculture, the Liberal landslide was not quite so decisive, although it was once again a disaster insofar as the Conservatives were concerned. Again this party was left without representation in the legislature, where the standing in Dec., 1941, was: Liberals, 37; C.C.F., 11; Social Credit, 2; Unity, 2.

However, it is hardly fair to infer

from these election results that the Conservatives are extinct in Saskatchewan. In 1938 they polled 52,366 votes out of a total of 440,273 cast in the province, only about 30,000 less than the C.C.F. figure, and the latter party, with a membership of 11, is now the official opposition. In 1934, the C.C.F., with 103,582 votes, returned five members, while the Conservatives, with 114,973, returned none.

Basis for Complaint

Thus it can be seen that there is some basis for the Conservative complaint that under the present elec-

toral system their supporters are being denied representation in the provincial legislature to which they are justly entitled.

Mr. Diefenbaker failed to turn the trick in 1938. Now it remains to be seen what Mr. Keown, a new and untried political figure, can do when the next election rolls around.

While it is evident that an early election would jeopardize the new leader's chances of success, there is no doubting his sincerity when he said, after his appointment at Regina: "I would favor the postponement of a provincial election for some considerable time. If the government of Saskatchewan sought to extend the present legislature the Conservative party would support

that action. Our citizens, I feel, are concerned that there should be no controversies which will divert them from the main task of united war effort and they do regard and must regard an election as an unnecessary diversion from that effort."

When an election does come, however, Saskatchewan Conservatives will do well to remember the straightforward advice tendered them by their retiring president, Mr. Diefenbaker. Urging the delegates to go back to their constituencies and ascertain the feeling of the people on the war, Mr. Diefenbaker said, "get men in the field, for there is only one reason that justifies the existence of a political party, and that is its expression of the principles and ideals of the people."

The time had come when the Conservative party must put up a fight for these principles, or else accept principles foreign to its nature. "Listening to what is known as a 'policy of infiltration,'" he warned, "means the death of your party."

Opening of Canada's doors to British people after the war and adoption as basic policies the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the charter passed by the Christian churches of Great Britain were urged by Mr. Diefenbaker. Principles such as these, rather than a policy of "reaching for the ballot box," were what would bring success.

An Able Leader

Whatever the fortunes of the Saskatchewan Conservative party, there is little doubt that an able man has been found as its leader. Born at Moosomin, one of Saskatchewan's "old" towns, Mr. Keown attended public school there, was articled in law and then graduated in law from University of Saskatchewan in 1914. After practicing at Yorkton for a time he joined the 68th Battalion as a lieutenant and went overseas in 1915. Promoted to captain after the Battle of Ypres, he became a major after the Battle of the Somme in 1916.

In 1917, when the United States entered the war, he went to America with the British Mission headed by Lord Northcliffe and then, after a speaking tour of some six months, returned to England.

He is the second member of the Keown family to have attained high rank in the provincial Conservative party, his father having been president of the North West Territories Conservative association, 50 years before his son was elected president of the association in 1936. Mr. Keown also served as president of the association in 1938, and is immediate past president.

He has been very active in public affairs in the Melfort district, having been on the executive of the On-to-the-Bay association, president of the Melfort board of trade and an alderman.

A genial, well-preserved, pipe-smoking man of 52, Mr. Keown is well equipped for the arduous job ahead of him. The general consensus of opinion is that he will have to employ to the limit all his abilities as leader and organizer, and enjoy the loyal backing of his fellow party workers if he is to make the Saskatchewan Conservative party a vital factor in provincial politics once more.



H. E. Keown, K.C.

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